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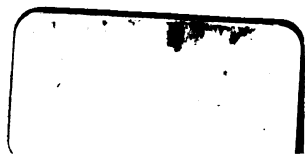
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ANNALS

OF THE

Cathedral of St. Coleman, Clogne,

COMPILED FROM

PUBLIC RECORDS, THE CHAPTER BOOKS AND ARCHIVES OF
THE CATHEDRAL, ETC., ETC.,

ILLUSTRATED

BY

RICHARD CAULFIELD, LL.D., T.C.D.,

Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London ;

Membre Corresp. de la Société Antiq. de Normandie ;

Royal Academy of History, Madrid ;

Librarian, Queen's College, Cork ;

Hon. Sec., Royal Historical and Archæological Assoc. of Ireland.



C O R K :

PURCELL AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, PATRICK STREET.

1882.

TO
THE MEMORY OF
GEORGE BERKELEY, D.D.,
BISHOP OF CLOYNE,
A.D.
1784—1753.

TO THE READER.

The following Annals of the Cathedral of Cloyne were suggested by the efforts now being made to erect a suitable monument there to the memory of Bishop Berkeley. Selections from these Annals were read, in the form of a Lecture, before the Young Men's Christian Association, Queenstown, Nov., 1881.

They have been compiled from Sir James Ware's works, the Calendars of State Papers, the Chapter Books and Archives of the Cathedral, and other reliable evidences.

A few of the more ancient charters and other extracts from "*Rotulus Pipæ Clonensis*," have been introduced, (Appendix), to show the great feudal power once possessed by the Bishops of Cloyne, under what conditions their tenants were bound, particularly the "*puri Hibernici*."

Not only the native Irish, but the Earl of Ormond paid the Bishop, with all customary humility, the homage due, for his barony of Inchiquin.

The case of the Fishermen of Ballycotton is remarkable. They were all his subjects; and, according to the fullness of their nets, were bound to contribute to the requirements of his table.

From what has come down to us, it is manifest that Cloyne has had a great past history, of which the contentions of the Bishops with the Geraldines, Seneschals of Imokilly, form no unimportant feature.

From the following brief particulars, the reader may also obtain some idea of the many vicissitudes this ancient Cathedral has undergone; its utter desolation, after the period of the Reformation, when its choir was the habitation of jackdaws; whilst the most laudable efforts for its preservation were continually made by the Chapter, considering how small was the means at their disposal.

The "Round Tower" was always regarded with pious care, and seems to have been used for a bell. Previous to 1640 there

were two bells in the "steeple," as it was then and subsequently called. These were taken down, and a new one set up in their place, and so it continues a belfry to the present day.

To the existence of this fine "Round Tower," as well as the world-wide reputation of Bishop Berkeley, the town of Cloyne is chiefly indebted for its fair name; two or three other circumstances also helped, in no small degree, to establish this good report.

In the days of Bishop Berkeley, the walls of the See house were adorned with many choice specimens of the Italian and Dutch schools of art; and it is said, that in the evening the Bishop formed the chief figure in the family group, his children sat around, and in turns one played on some musical instrument, while another accompanied vocally, or read aloud.

To the charms of these social entertainments some of the surrounding gentry were occasionally invited.

Not long after, the choir of St. Colman was second to that of no other Irish Cathedral. The seed which had been sown by the Berkeleys "broke forth into singing" and "the voice of melody," encouraged and nurtured by the musical tastes of Bishops Agar and Woodward. A knowledge of instrumental music was one of the requirements of the choristers. Accomplished performers were employed. The taste spread, so that Cloyne enjoyed the reputation of being the most musical country town in Ireland.

Another prelate, Dr. Brinkley, whose name is written among the stars:

"Redux ad astra, lumen abiit ingeni."

* * * * — "nitet

Caelesti in arce siderum, vagans jubar."

As it is expressed on his Epitaph in the vestibule of the Library, Trinity College, Dublin, introduced here a high system of horticulture, which soon created a general taste for that delightful and instructive study, insomuch, that the neighbourhood of Cloyne became the garden of Munster.

Thus, art, music, and floral culture, spread their civilizing influences over the place. These men had been educated in the greatest of our National Universities, of which they were distinguished members, and brought hither the results of their cultivated experiences.

VII.

Nor ought the Choral Festivals, which have been customary here for the past three years, be passed by in silence. Many of the adjacent parishes, and others afar off, contribute to this service of united praise ; whilst the nave and aisles, decked with wreaths and garlands of choice flowers, bring back memories of the days just alluded to.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to Sir Albert W. Woods, Knt., Garter, Principal King of Arms, for his kindness in granting me access to the transcripts of the "Books of Irish Funeral Certificates," and other records in the College of Heralds.

To the Very Rev. James Howie, M.A., Dean of Cloyne, for the loan of the Chapter Books, and other Archives connected with his Cathedral.

To the Rev. Dr. Neligan, for Bishop Bennet's copy of Smith's History of Cork, enriched with the Bishop's MS. notes.

To the Rev. Samuel Canon Hayman, M.A., and A. Fitzgerald, Esq., London, for the use of the wood cuts of the Fitzgerald tomb and its surroundings ; and,

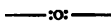
To Arthur Hill, Esq., B.E., M.R.I.A., Architect of the Cathedral, for the accompanying ground plan.

CORK,
St. Patrick's Day,
1882.

R. C.

LIST OF MONUMENTS, &c.

(As marked on Ground Plan.)



NORTH TRANSEPT OR FITZGERALD'S AISLE.

- 1 Fitzgerald Tomb.
- 2 Margaret Corker.
- 3 Piscina.
- 4 Sally O'Brien.
- B Bishop Berkeley's Children.
- 5 F. D. Wise of Rostellan.
- 6 Bishop Woodward.
- 7 Rev. Richard Woodward.
- 8 F. Blake Woodward.
- 9 Fragment of an ancient Tombstone.
- 10 Entrance to Woodward Vault.

NORTH AISLE.

- 11 Dr. Butt.
- 12 Window to Rev. T. B. M'Creery.
- 13 Paul Lawless.
- 14 J. R. Upton.
- 15 Hanning.
- 16 William Bidgood.

NAVE.

- 17 Rev. James Hingston.
- 18 Rev. Doctor Hingston, V.G.
- 19 Font.
- 20 Smith of Rathcoursey.
- 21 Ancient Coffin Lid.
- 22 Ancient Tomb Stone.
- 23 Stone with a Horse-shoe.
- 24 Bishop Bennet.
- 25 Bishop Brinkley.
- 26 Stone marked G.
- 27 Organ Screen.
- 28 Rev. T. W. Garde.

SOUTH TRANSEPT OR POORE AISLE.

- 29 Longfield of Castlemary.
- 30 Colonel Longfield.
- 31 Hugh Lumley.

- 32 Mary O'Brien.
- 33 Bishop Warburton.
- 34 Captain Bent.
- 35 Rev. T. Adams & A. Owen.
- 36 Entrance to Warburton Vault.
- 37 Ancient Tombstone.

SOUTH AISLE.

- 38 Window to Thomas Hill.
- 39 Mrs. A. Hugo.
- 40 Window to Rev. J. Daly.
- 41 J. M. Smith.

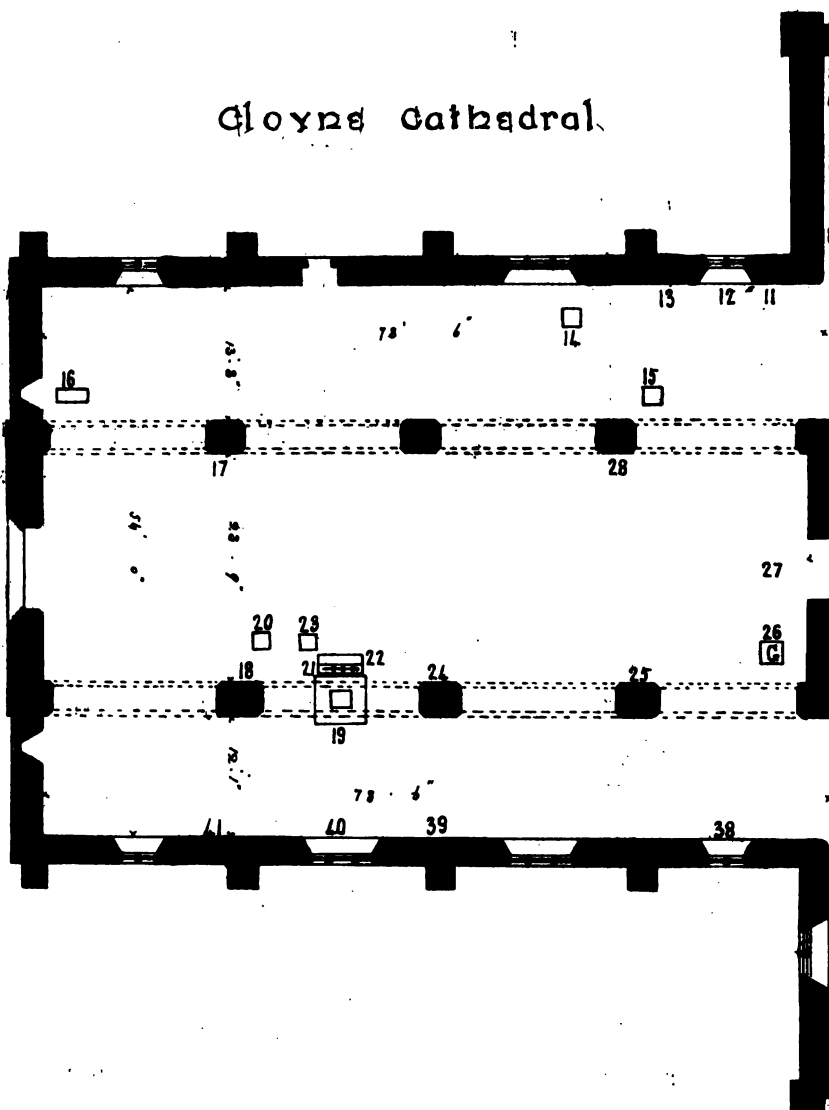
CHOIR.

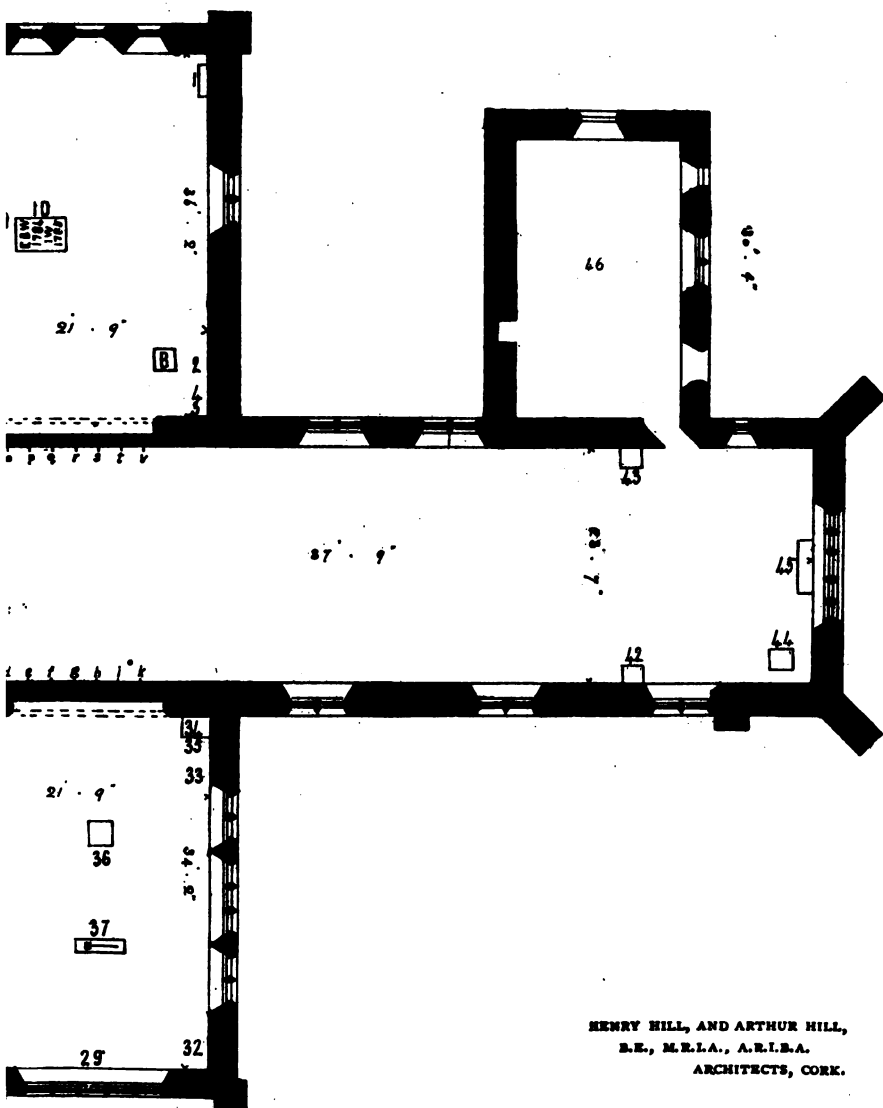
- a Dean.
- b Chancellor.
- c Archdeacon.
- d Donoughmore.
- e Iniscarra.
- f Kil McDonough.
- g Killenon.
- h Ballyhay.
- i Kil McCleenny.
- k Cooline.

- l Precentor.
- m Treasurer.
- n Vacant.
- o Aghultie.
- p Brigown.
- q Cahirultan.
- r Glanore.
- s Coole.
- t Subalter.
- v Lackeen.

- 42 Bishop's Throne.
- 43 Pulpit.
- 44 Dean Rugg.
- 45 Communion Table.
- 46 Chapter House.

Gloyns Cathedral.





HENRY HILL, AND ARTHUR HILL,
R.E., M.E.L.A., A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECTS, CORK.

ANNALS

OF THE

Cathedral of S. Colman, Cloyne.

IF we look at the town of Cloyne, as laid down in the Ordnance Map, (sheet 88), we will immediately see that it is a locality eminently ecclesiastical. Facing the west front of the Cathedral is the Round Tower, a beautiful and picturesque object, looking almost as fresh in its green mantle of ivy, as it did nine hundred years ago, for it is certainly not a day younger, if not much older. The long street, through which we approach the cross of Cloyne, is called "Spital Lane," and the adjacent land the "Spital." This denotes the existence of an hospital here in remote times, which was probably a Leper hospital, for we know from the Pipe Roll of St. Colman, that formerly there were Lepers in Cloyne, "who held from the bishop one acre of land where the Chapel of S. Michael was, and that they held by the services of two pence yearly, fealty and common suit of court." The site of this chapel is, I believe, now unknown. From the same ancient record we learn, that in the time of Edward III, there was an "Irish Street," in Cloyne, and an Irish town, "*Hibernica Villa*," and Bishop Bennet quotes a deposition of James Fitz-John Gerald, of Ballyfin, in 1635, which says "that Bishop Daniel, about the year 1260, gave the burial ground, and passed the manor, with many immunities to the citizens and burgesses of Cloyne, and that a charter was then solemnly given to the inhabitants." The manor house stood near the church, the Bishop's house was in Irish Street, but in the late Sir John's time, they got one in English Street. On the same sheet (88) we have "Town Parks," marked, to the north of the Cathedral; which points clearly to the manor referred to in this deposition, as conferred on the townsmen. By a deed entered in the Pipe Roll, "Daniel, Bishop of Cloyne, granted to his citizens of Cloyne, of whatsoever tribe, the burgage, which they held of him and his successors in the same city (*civitate*) eight acres, to hold, &c., yielding yearly to him and his successors, as it was measured, on the north part of the city, one mark, for all service, he also grants to them an easement in the turbarry of Cloyne, on the south part, as much as may suffice, for their own fires and hearths, so that the church suffer no loss."

The Castle* of Cloyne, once the residence of the bishops, seems to have stood at the south-east corner of the cross of Cloyne, on or close to the site of the present police barrack. But Bishop Sheyn alienated it to Sir John Fitz-Gerald, who assigned to the bishop another tenement, in or near the site of the late See house. A representation of this castle may be seen on the plate of Cloyne Cathedral, in Harris' edition of Sir James Ware's Works (Dublin, 1739).† In 1797 the walls being cracked and becoming ruinous, the bishop gave permission to have it taken down. To the east of the Cathedral is a townland containing 7a. 2r. 1p., called Malapardas.‡ The "Round Tower," or "Steeple," as it was always formerly called, according to the map of the cemetery and a ground plan of the Cathedral made in 1743, was then 102 feet high, and from the ground to the bottom sill of the door, 4 yards high. It is also noted on the map, "that the distance from the steeple to the church door is 47 yds. 2 ft. 9 in., and that the width of the ground floor, in the cleere of the steeple, is 10 feet." For the use of this map, as well as for the Chapter Books, to which I shall hereafter make frequent reference, I am indebted to the kindness of the Dean. Of the steep hills which lead to the town, Bishop Bennet says, "one is called *Bomore*, or 'the great highway,' from a tradition that the road over it was constructed by an old King of Ireland, from the south to the north sea; another, which comes from Middleton is *Knock-na-Maderee*, 'or the hill of the dog or wolf,' and the third from Castle Martyr is *Curloum*, or 'the hill with the bare turn,' which is very expressive of its appearance" §

So far for the ancient topography of Cloyne. St. Colman, founder of the See, is said to have departed this life in the year 604, and his day is celebrated on the 24th November. Just at this time Irish Missionaries were busy in teaching and establishing religious communities in the dark corners of Europe, and some of the magnificent institutions they founded not only still bear their names, but possess portions of the Holy Scriptures executed by their own hands. Augustine had just arrived in Britain, and sent interpreters to Ethelbert to say that they had come from Rome. It is recorded that St. Gregory sent with St. Augustine, "A Bible, a Psalter, a Book of the Gospels, Apocryphal Lives of the Apostles, and certain expositions of the Epistles and Gospels." It is written in the Canterbury Book:—"These are the foundation or beginning of the Library of the whole English Church." So that the

* It appears from the Down Survey, that instead of one Castle at Cloyne, there were three Castles then existing; one at Garryowen lane, another within the Bishop's demesne, probably on or near the site of the eastern range of offices built in the time of Bishop Woodward; and the third, which is the only one mentioned by Smith, (Vol. I., p. 139), on the S.E. angle of the cross, formed by the four principal streets. The remains of the two first cannot now be traced, though it is not unlikely the very massive stones, in the south or ancient part of the Bishop's house, were taken from them. The last becoming dangerous, from its ruined state, to the inhabitants, was taken down in 1797.—"Bp. Bennet's MS. add. to Smith."

† Vol. I., p. 573.

‡ In the ancient History of Reynard the Fox, "Malapardas is his chieftest and most ancient Castle." This denomination, which appears in leases of some antiquity, has most probably its origin from the caves in the locality which were once said to have been infested with foxes.

§ MS. add. to Smith.

commencement of the conversion of the English nation, and the closing scenes of the life of St. Colman, founder of the See and Cathedral of Cloyne, were nearly contemporary.

Little is known of the life of St. Colman. In the "Martyrology of Donegal or the Calendar of the Saints of Ireland," (p. 317), there are 112 of the name enrolled. Our saint, it says, was the Son of Lenin, of Cluain-Uamha, that is "*The Meadow of the Cave*," and the cave still exists in Ui-Liathain, in Munster, of the race of Oiloil Oluim, son of Mogh-Nuadhat, or this Colman was the race of Lughaidh Lagha, his brother, according to this quartain, which is in the poem, Naemhshenchus Naemh Insi Fail. "Colman, son of Lenin, the full, and Mothemneog, son of Cerban, were of the race of two brothers, Oiloil Oluim and Lughaidh. The first book of the life of Patrick, chap. 17, and the third book, chap. 60, state that Colman Uamhach, was among the authors who wrote the Life of St. Patrick, and I think that this is that Colman, for I do not find any other Colman Uamhach, but himself." Dr. Lanigan says (vol. ii., p. 219), "The time of his birth cannot be ascertained, but it was probably about 522. His early years seem to have been dedicated to the study of poetry, and we are told that he became poet to the Prince Aodh Caomh, who was raised, about the middle of the sixth century, to the throne of Cashel, and that he was present, together with Brendan of Clonfert, at his inauguration in Magh-femyn, between Cashel and Clonmell. Colman following the advice of Brendan, soon after renounced his worldly pursuits, and is said to have repaired to the school of S. Jarlath of Tuam." The same author denies the statement, that he was disciple of St. Finbarre of Cork, for which, he says, there is not the slightest foundation. He is said to have been the author of a metrical life of S. Senan, of Inis-Cathay, which has been printed in Colgan's "*Acta Sanctorum*." The following lines from this poem, suggested to our National Poet, Moore, the subject of the beautiful ode, "St. Senanus and the Lady."

Cui Præsul, quid fæminis,
Commune est cum monachis.
Nec te, nec ullam aliam,
Admittemus in insulam.

"Oh ! haste and leave this sacred isle, &c."

The lady was St. Cannera, whose footsteps had been directed hither by angels. The following prophecy, in which is foretold the supremacy of the Dalcassian race, to the end of the world, is attributed to Colman son of Lenin. It occurs in the "Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill." (p. 867.)

"Verily saints and righteous men had prophesied that to the race of Cormac Cas should belong the supremacy and the government for ever, as was said by the religious, the prophet and poet, viz., Colman son of Lenin.

"The clan of Cormac Cas, of many deeds,
To them shall belong the noble sovereignty,
Except three, until Flann comes,

i.e., Flain Cithach from Durlus, who will appear immediately before the day of Judgment." The learned editor, the late Dr. Todd, states that "this passage is a manifest interpolation, interrupting the narrative, and of a date evidently much later than the reign of Brian." The earliest mention of Cloyne that I have met with in the Irish Annals,* occurs in the above mentioned work.

In treating of the second invasion of the southern half of Ireland by the Norsemen, in the year A.D. 822, in the second year of the reign of Fedhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, king of Munster, amongst other places plundered were Cork, Cloyne, and Ros-maelain, which is supposed to be Rostellan, with its *Fearset*, now called corruptly, Farside. Dr. O'Donovan, in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 665, says that "the word *Fearset*, is a Ford, it literally signifies a spindle, and is applied topographically to a bank of sand formed in the estuary of a river, where the tide checks the current of the fresh water." *Fearset* at Rostellan, is mentioned by Dr. O'Brien in his Irish-English Dictionary, published at Paris, 1768.† In this invasion the devastation extended from Cork to Wexford bay, and on their return, they landed at Skillig-Michael, on the coast of Kerry, and carried off the hermit Etgall, who shortly after died. It was common from the fifth century to dedicate such rocks to St. Michael the Archangel; Skillig is a Scandinavian name, *Sker*, signifies "a rock of the Sea."‡ In 824 Cloyne is again mentioned as amongst the places plundered. In 845 there came a fleet into the South of Erinn, and plundered Cluain-mor, or Cloyne. In 888 the Abbot and Prior of Cloyne were slain by the Northmen. In 916 another invasion took place, when Cloyne was again plundered, and Fergal son of Finachta, bishop and abbot was slain, as well as Manan son of Cerin the prior. On all these occasions the Church of Cloyne suffered. According to the most reliable authorities, it was about the year 795 when the Scandinavian pirates first made their appearance in the Irish seas, and as the religious houses possessed certain ornaments and vessels of silver, as well as vestments embroidered in the best style and art of the time, they were usually made the first object of attack, and the "Black Gentile Danars," as the Danes were then called, brooked no opposition. The first arrival of the Danes in England is thus recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under A.D. 787. "This year King Bertric took Edburgha, the daughter of Offa, to wife, and in his days came first three ships of the Northmen from the land of robbers. The reve then rode thereto, and would drive them to the king's town, for he knew not

* Amongst the seats of the King of Caiseal in Mumha is Cluain-Uamha, and to it belongs the noble (fort of) Cluain-Uamha, *i.e.*, the lawn or meadow of the cave, *anglic*, Cloyne."—Book of Rights, p. 89.

† This eminent man was Catholic Bishop of Cloyne towards the last quarter of the last century, and of his name and memory the diocese and town of Cloyne may justly be proud. He was also author of the valuable Tracts Nos. iii. and iv. on the "Laws of the Ancient Irish," and "The Law of Tanistry Illustrated," published in the first Vol. of the "*Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*," but Vallancey published them as his own, without even mentioning the Bishop's name.

‡ Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, p. xxxviii. n.



CRUCIFORM OBJECT

FOUND IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. COLMAN, CLOYNE.

Full size.

what they were, and there was he slain. These were the first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation." (p. 78, Edit. Ingram).

It would be an interesting enquiry to ascertain from what quarter Cloyne was approached by these "Dark Gentiles." Two modes of access were opened to them, the one from Cork Harbour by Rostellan, which at that time must, to a great extent, have been covered with water at high tide. On looking at the Ordnance sheet, we have on the south side of the demesne, outside the tidal channel, the West Marsh and East Marsh, evidently old denominations, on the north the Saleen estuary, quite capable at high water to bear up such ships as the pirates of that day used. This would bring them within two miles of Cloyne in a straight line.

The other mode of access was by Ballycotton.* An examination of the shore at the head of this bay incontestibly proves that it has been subject to great physical changes, and that the tidal water formerly flowed up the low grounds on the west, after receding from which for ages, they are now forcing their way back again. Approach from both quarters is highly probable. Reference may here be made to an interesting passage from Doctor Meredith Hanmer's *Chronicle of Ireland*, which is not out of place at the period we are treating of, and from which, we have an early clue to the origin of the name Ballycotton. Speaking of St. Keran, one of the four Bishops that lived in Ireland before St. Patrick, and who was called *Sanctorum Hiberniæ primogenitus*: "He refreshed St. Patrick and ten Irish Kings for the space of three days, he confirmed Rhodanus in the faith, visited the Virgin Cota (with her priest Geranus), whose cell was a rock of the seas, not far from the city of Cluan in Munster." (Hanmer's Chron., p. 73.) Cluan was Cloyne, and the rock most probably Ballycotton Island.

In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, and the other Irish Chronicles, we have mention of some of the early abbots, priors, and bishops of Cloyne, but little more than their names, and the year in which they died. In 821 we have the death of Cucaech, Abbot of Cloyne, recorded. In 857 Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot. In 884, Raechtaidh, who is called the learned Bishop of Cloyne. In 885, Fearghal, son of Finnachta, abbot. In the same year Uamanain son of Cerin, prior.

The *Annals* are now silent until 1099, when we have the death of Uamanachan Ua Mictre (or the wolf) successor of Colman son of Lenin recorded, and in 1162, Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, Lector of Cloyne,

* In the summer of 1871, having learned from the Rev. J. Hodges that the shore of Ballycotton contained the bones of animals, &c., the late Professor Harkness, accompanied with Mr. Hodges and the writer, visited the locality, and on examining the peat between high and low water mark, found the bones of oxen, goats, pigs, besides bones of the crane, wild swan and eagle. They were covered by peat made up of the leaves of the oak, alder and hazel. A part of a ship was also found embedded in the peat. Considerable changes of land, in the form of subsidences, have taken place on this portion of the Irish coast since the existence of conditions suitable for the growth of such trees to have furnished leaves for the production of peat, and these subsidences must have taken place after the time when man became an inhabitant and left relics of his feasts on its surface. Quantities of shells of the *purpura lapillus* had also accumulated. A very interesting account of a Viking ship, lately discovered at Sandefjord, Norway, was read at the late meeting of the British Association, (Anthropological Section), at York. See also, Jour. Brit. Archol. Assoc., Vol. xxvii., Pt. iv., p. 418-24.

is said to have been slain by Ui Ciarmhiac. In an ancient charter, (1213), quoted by Du Cange, the lector is said to have been chosen by the archdeacon in Cathedral Churches, and he arranged what was to be read in the Choir. In 1167 Bishop Ua Flannain died, and in 1179 Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne, departed this life. Erenagh, in Cormac's Glossary, is interpreted "a noble prefect, head, a president or superintendent."

We now turn over a new page in the History of Cloyne. The English had already arrived, were in possession of the Island, and had assumed authority over the ecclesiastical as well as the civil government of the country, so that henceforward we must seek for information chiefly amongst the State Papers of the Kingdom. "A most remarkable passage of the English Chronicles (says Mr. Freeman) shows that William (William II, Rufus), did, at least in his latter days, entertain the hope not only of making Ireland his own, but of making it his own by peaceful means. 'If he might yet two years have lived, he had Ireland with his wariness won, and that without any weapons.'" (*Chron. Petrib.*)

In 1224 the King transferred the Viceroyalty from Archbishop Henri to William Marshal, eldest son of the first Earl of Pembroke, nominal Lord of Leinster, and August 23rd, same year, the King notified to the Justiciary "that he gives the Royal assent to the election made of Florence, late Archdeacon of Belegthath,* as Bishop of Cloyne," and 3rd February, 1225, issues a mandate thereupon to the Knight's and Free Tenants of the See.

On the 5th October, 1237, the King wrote letters to all the magnates of Ireland, amongst whom are mentioned the Bishops of Cork and Cloyne, and prays that they will grant him an aid on the marriage of his sister to the Emperor of Germany, a thirteenth on their moveables, as the prelates of England had done, and he complains to the Justiciary that as yet he had not obtained from Ireland the scutage of two marks. This scutage was a contribution raised by those who held lands by Knight's service, towards furnishing the King's army at one, two, or three marks for every Knight's fee. Henry III., the King here alluded to, for his voyage to the Holy Land, had a tenth granted by the clergy, and scutage, three marks for every Knight's fee by the laity.

July 20th, 1226, the King wrote to the clergy of the See of Cloyne, intimating, that he granted his royal assent to the promotion of William, Prior of Fermoy, whom they have recommended to the See of Cloyne, provided he be canonically elected. The Abbey of Fermoy was founded for Cistercian monks, under the invocation of the B. Virgin Mary. They were first brought from an abbey on the Suir, and afterwards from Furnes, in Lancashire. On August 31st he granted a license to the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne to elect a bishop, provided they elect an Englishman.

About the end of April 1245, the Justiciary wrote to the

* Ballyhay, now Charleville.

King to enquire what was his pleasure regarding an Assize of novel disseisin, arraigned by Christian, Bishop of Emly, against Alan, Bishop of Cloyne, touching a tenement in Kilconmyr. The King expresses his astonishment that, through fear of excommunication, the Justiciary should have deferred to give judgment, regarding the manifest disseisin, which the Bishop of Cloyne confesses he had wrought, and to restore seisin according to law and custom in Ireland to the Bishop of Emly. The King, therefore, commands the Justiciary to proceed to judgment notwithstanding the threats of the Bishop of Cloyne, and amercing the disseisor according to the extent of his offence, to restore seisin to the Bishop of Emly with the damages adjudged to him. As for the Judges, who spurning the King's prohibition, proceeded in the Ecclesiastical Court, regarding this tenement, and the said Bishop of Cloyne, who prosecuted this plea, against the King's crown and dignity, the Justiciary shall cause them to be arrested and imprisoned, until they shall have made reparation for their contempt.

July 2nd, 1248. Although the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne had, after electing Brother Daniel as their Bishop, refused to present him to the King, as is the custom, in order that the King might give or withhold his assent, yet, as men of eminence and religion had urgently supplicated the King, on behalf of the Bishop, the King commanded the Justiciary of Ireland, that having taken security by letters, under the seals of the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter, that they shall not again proceed to elect, without the King's licence, and that they shall present the elect to the King, after election and before consecration, the Justiciary shall cause the bishop to have seisin of the lands and tenements belonging to the Bishoprick.

In 1252-3, the Dean and Chapter of Ross addressed the King, that having obtained the King's licence, had postulated Maurice, Precentor of Cloyne, to the See of Ross, vacant by the resignation of Florence, late Bishop, and pray the King to intercede with the Pope. The Royal assent for letters to Pope Innocent IV. was obtained July 16, 1253. Next year the King notifies and issues his mandate to the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne, that he grants to Robert, of Ipswich, the prebend which Richard de Barry, *dec.* held in the Church of Cloyne, and which is in the King's gift, by reason of the vacancy of the See. It is difficult to identify this Richard de Barry, unless he be the Chancellor of that name in 1291.

In 1264-5 the King commands Geoffrey de Grenville, his Justiciary of Ireland, that if the election of Brother Alan O'Lungan, of the Order of Franciscans, as Bishop of Cloyne, be canonically confirmed, he take from the elect the fealty due to the King, and restore the temporalities, having first received letters under the seal of the Chapter of Cloyne, that this grace shall not prejudice the King.

July 4th, 1277, the King notified to Alan, Bishop of Cloyne, he had confirmed by letters patent, sealed with the seal he formerly used in Ireland, and had given to John de Haffeld the vacant Church of Friske, in the King's gift, by reason of the

custody of the land, and heirs of John fitz John de Cogan, and presented him to the Bishop of that Church, praying the latter to admit and institute him.

July 10, 1280, the King notifies to the Bailiffs in Ireland, that Alan, Bishop of Cloyne, remaining in England, had attorned before the King, William Keting and Thomas fitz Richard, in all pleas and plaints in Irish courts. The King grants that William and Thomas may make attornies for the Bishop in the Chancery of Ireland, and on November 15th, 1283, John, Dean of Cloyne, and the Chapter, announced to the King the death of Brother Alan, and pray for licence to elect in his room, and on March 18th, 1283-4, the King intimated to the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne, that Maurice fitz Maurice, Clerk, had come to him with letters patent of their Chapter, praying licence to elect in the room of Alan, their late bishop, *dec.* The King grants licence accordingly, and commands the Dean and Chapter to elect as bishop one who shall be devout, fit for the rule of their church, and useful and faithful to the King and his Kingdom.

In 1291-2, the taxation of the demesne lands, as in rent, mills, profits of sheep, perquisites and procurations, of the Bishop of Cloyne, taken by order of Pope Nicholas IV., was valued at 180 marks, whereof a tenth is 18 marks. This taxation was made throughout Great Britain and Ireland, on behalf of King Edward I., for six years, towards defraying the expenses of an expedition of the Holy Land. (*Vide Annals of England*, p. 170, and *n.* : Parker, 1876.)

The English had now been thoroughly established in this part of the country in Church and State, and it is astonishing in how short a time the aspect of things became changed. They filled all the legal offices that could be conferred upon them; the names of the inhabitants in the towns became changed by degrees, and wherever the Anglo-Norman got footing he supplanted the aboriginal Celt. From an ethnological point of view this subject is of extreme interest. An inquisition taken at Youghal, 1288, shows that a large body of strangers had already settled down there, and in the neighbourhood. All the lands were parcelled out to men bearing Norman, English, Welsh and even Danish names—one of the latter race was amongst the Free Tenants of Inchiquin, and held half a fee by service of 20s. and suit.

In the town of Youghal and manor of Inchiquin we have the following names of Free Tenants, holding land by different services:—Philip de Capella, from whom Caple Island was probably called; Simon de Cantelowe; Henry de Dawenoys; Tankard, son of Hugh; Nicholas de Inteberg; John Penrys; Corgene the Welshman; Rys Maddock; Raymond de Kenfeg; Jordan de Excetre; Reginald de Dene; Walter Clement; David de Curcy, Maurice Ercedekne, (afterwards Archdeacon); John le Poher, who held 2 carrucates in Balimaketh, by yielding one sparrow hawk yearly, &c.; Robert de Mareys, and Gilbert the Welshman. The ferry of Youghal was then worth 40s. yearly,

and the mill of Inchiquin about 6s. 7d. In a subsequent inquisition taken 1321 at Inchiquin, the entire Jury were men of Anglo-Norman blood.

But the wave of emigration was gradually extending, as it always does, westwards, and we shortly find some of those families settling themselves in the locality of Cloyne; there are one or two remarkable instances, as the land still bears their names. On the top of the hill immediately over the East Ferry, there is a townland called Garranekenefick, with an ancient graveyard, and the ruins of a church, which interpreted means "Kenefeck's plantation." Few are probably aware that the name Kenfeg or Kenefeck is not an Irish but a pure Cambrian name. The family which gave name to this place is of the stock of Raymond Kenfeg. The town and castle of Kenefeg is in Glamorganshire, which, according to the Annals of Margan, was destroyed 28th Feb., 1232. (Woodward Vol. ii., p. 35). The other name is Le Poher. From this family Poor Head near the entrance to Cork Harbour takes its name. Their inheritance extended along the coast towards Ballycotton; and the sparrow hawk he was bound to present yearly, had his eyrie in the lofty cliffs that fringed the sea coast, the townland of Ballymaketh now Ballymakeagh, which he held by this service. I may also mention that the south transept of Cloyne Cathedral was always called the "Poore aisle," it was their place of sepulture in ancient times, their mortuary chapel.

But the history of the Cathedral and Diocese of Cloyne is not altogether dependent on public records and State Papers. The prudent mind of John Swafham, Bishop of Cloyne from 1363 to 1376 (when he was transferred to Bangor), evidently foresaw that the records of the See were likely to perish, unless he took some decisive steps for their preservation. To accomplish this most laudable purpose he had what evidences were then in his possession copied into a parchment roll, called "Pipa Colmanni,"* which is still in existence, and with the exception of a few lines at the beginning and end, is in excellent preservation. How this roll escaped not only the ravages of time but the hands of the many spoilers with which the Bishop and Chapter were at war from time to time, is quite marvellous. It is 17 ft. 8 in. long by 7¼ in. broad, and is written on both sides.

We have here an accurate account of the Episcopal revenues and tenures at the time, the services under which the tenants held, with their names, the nature of the exactions under which the "*puri Hibernici*," held. "The Bishop could take all their sons and daughters, seize their goods and sell them, after their decease their effects were at his disposal, without his licence they could make no will, that for every acre of land the Bishop should have a kyshe of turf, each containing 72 sods, they were bound to convey the corn of the bishop at Cloyne and Ballycotton, that for every five or six porks the bishop should have one, the third best, for every one a year old, 2 pence; and half a year one

* This Roll was published in full, divested of contractions, by the writer: Cork, 1859.

halfpenny, at the death of each, the bishop should have as a heriot the second best beast he had or his second best garment; they shall convey goods for the bishop towards Coul, and if he should require it towards Cork and Youghal." These "*puri homines*," were of the Church of St. Colman, in fact, native Irish, they were of the clan of O'Meganys; amongst them are the names Mac-Noran, O'Lounghan, O'Evenys, O'Honans, MacDewin, Moldloch, O'Molginnes, O'Gormanys, Omanys, O'Drommys, O'Honynis, Mac Cromes. (Rot. Pip. Clonen, p. 8.) This Roll treats of the entire Diocese of Cloyne, even to its extreme borders. The wave of emigration had now passed over Cloyne, leaving behind many strange names.

The tenants at Ballycotton were, with six exceptions, all fishermen, who occupied cottages at yearly rents of 12d. 6d. and 3d. each, and were bound to supply the bishop with fish, what was worth 12d. he should have for 8d. Whenever they took ling he should have one for 2d., a mulewell for 1½d., three haddock for 1d., but he was bound to take only what was sufficient for his table. They were also bound to make up the bishop's meadows and his turbaries. (*Ib.* p. 6.)

By an Inquisition taken 1353, the Prior of Exeter, as rector of Corkbeg, Aghada, and Balygormer, was bound to provide two competent chaplains to serve the Church of Cloyne. Next year an Inquisition was held at Martre (now Castlemartyr), before a jury of nine men who say that Castro-Cor is held of the Church of Cloyne by an annual rent and service of 2s.; they also say that Martre is held of the same church by the services of suit, and 6s. 8d. Castro-Cor, so called by the Irish (Archdall), was the Abbey of St. Mary of Chore, founded at Middleton, by the Fitzgeralds, according to Ware; and by the Barrys, according to Allemande, in 1180, for monks of the Cisterian Order. This monastery had great possessions which are enumerated in this Inquisition.

In 1365 the bishop must have had a very large correspondence, as he had no less than six letter-carriers—John Loveday, William Veel, John Odonat, Nicholas Omolkynny, Nicholas O'Lana, and Marion Inyclany—and for this service each had a cottage. (*Ib.* p. 31.) In 1366 at the other end of the Diocese, Masters Gilbert, Patrick, Malachy, Philip, Nicholas, Matthew and John O'Helgy, with other tenants of the Bishop of Cloyne at Donoughmore, swear before the seneschal that they are all true men of the Church of the blessed Colman of Cloyne, as their ancestors were before them, and that they cannot be removed from the land of the Church without the licence of the bishop. (*Ib.* p. 26.) The property of the See in this parish was very considerable. According to St. Colman's Roll, the bishop had 15 carucates of land, all of which were in very early times let to the O'Helghlys, or Helys at 6s. 8d. each plowland. The O'Helghlys were "*puri Hibernici*," and held this land from almost time immemorial, an instance of the abiding character of the native Celt, for in 1639 Bishop Syngé, after instituting a

suit, came to an agreement with the O'Helghys, who stated that the land was at that time their free hold for 500 years. They then took a lease from the See, and delivered up to Dr. Synge the celebrated iron hand of Bishop Lachteen, the patron Saint of the parish of Donoughmore — (see Martyrology of Donegal, 26th July) — which had been for centuries in their possession as guardians, and was the symbol of power in the manor, for the bishop had a court at Donoughmore. Another passage from this Roll, gives an insight of the public life of a bishop at the time, and shows that it was one of active and business-like habits :—"John Wytecod, Bishop of Cloyne, (1351-61), was at Cork with the Justiciary of the King, and entered the Chancery, where he found clerks writing the process of Dromore, and he caused his own clerk to sit down and copy the entire pleadings, what land was taken into the King's hand, because it was said that Lord John Barry, who held his lands *in Capite* from the King, feoffed said lands, which he could not do without the King's licence. Therefore, Lord William, son of David de Barry, hearing this procured such inquisition, which he dictated falsely, for in reality they are demesne lands of the Bishop of Cloyne, and contain five carucates, as is recorded in the Missal of Coul, by the confession of said Lord John Barry, and written in the Bishop's Register, and as there were three bishops in succession, since said land was out of term, enfeebled and broken down with old age, who were unable during their time to implead Lord William Barry, on account of his power, trickery and deceit, who lived in good condition, strong in the King's Court to the age of 80 years." (*Ib.* p. 35.)

There is an interesting mention here of the Missal of Coul or Cool; Missal, so called because it is "*liber ubi continetur mysterium missæ*," and of course surrounded with an inviolable sanctity the obligations of those who recorded their dealings in so sacred a book. It was a very ancient custom to record events on the margins of Missals. In the statutes of Odo, Bishop of Paris, "*præcipitur Sacerdotibus ut omnes redditus et possessiones Ecclesiæ scribant in Missalibus suis*." And, again, in a charter of 1251 in the Cotton Library, we have the reason assigned, "*et debet poni nomen meum in margine Missalis, ut in missa fiat de me memoria specialis*." So it was at Cool; the Bishop's rights were entered in the Missal, that was used in the church there, so as to obviate all future controversy. Similar entries are in the Book of Kells, the Book of Armagh, and the Book of Litchfield.

Another great stronghold of the Bishop of Cloyne was Kylmaclean—on the Ordnance sheet it is now a wilderness, not a trace of anything to indicate its former greatness. Yet here was once a corporation, with a Provost and Burgesses, and in the Roll we have a charter from Daniel, Bishop of Cloyne, dated September, 1251, granting to his beloved sons, the Burgesses of Kylmaclean, a piece of land to be held by them—excepting the lands which John de Cardygan and his tenants hold in the Vil—as freely as it

was given by David, formerly Bishop of Cloyne, (D. McKelly, 1237-40), on condition that they were to be bound by the law of Bristol. Here the bishop had a castle, where in 1367 he held a court, when the great men of the country were presented to him, swore fealty, and their names are here recorded. The muniments of Kylmacenan are also mentioned. Lately* I had an opportunity of examining this very interesting place. The name "Kylmacenan," is nothing more than the "Church of the Son of Lenin," or Colman's Church, and the ruins now to be found there are certainly amongst the most interesting in the county. The Castle, or as it is called in St. Colman's Roll, "Le Carryg," or the Rock, the country people call it "the Mote," a Saxon word, is situated on the top of a limestone plateau, which rises here out of the ground to the height of about 40 feet. The length of the north wall is 129 feet, in thickness 3 feet 9 inches. The breadth from N. to S. is 106 feet. The remains of walls crop up here and there in the interior, showing that it must have originally been divided into many compartments. The highest part of the walls now remaining is 8 feet on W. From the nature of the masonry it must be of great antiquity, and doubtless it was within these walls that the Bishop of Cloyne held his levy and received the homage of the Provost and Burgesses of Kylmacenan in the 14th century. From its position, when in a state of defence, it was inaccessible. On the N. E. corner (and probably on all originally) there is the remains of a neatly formed bastion, with a small arched window, and in the wall, on the brink of the northern slope, there is an archway, over which was a chamber, with two small openings. Certain fields to the east are still called *Faeys*, or woods, intimating the former nature of the place. A little to the north of "Le Carryg," is the modern Castle of Kylmacenan, built by one of the Barrys about the time of Charles I. It was once a neat structure, but it is now fast falling into ruins.

Within a field or so to the south of "Le Carryg," is the ancient Church of Kylmacenan, with the cemetery mentioned in the Roll. This most curious structure must be of a remote antiquity; the stones of which it was built are of an immense size. The west gable is still standing, the masonry kept together by the binding nature of a huge ivy in which it is literally shrouded. The gable is 23 feet long, but broken through at the bottom, very likely for the stones or treasure. The south wall, in which was the entrance, is 49ft. 4in. long, with a return wall 5ft. 4in. which joined that of a small chancel, the remains of which can clearly be traced on the ground, it was 10ft. 3in. long, the east wall being 12ft. 4in. A small window high up in the south wall could not be measured in consequence of the ivy. The foundations of the north wall only remain. At the S. E. angle is the cemetery, now only used for the interment of unbaptised children. A little further to the south of the church is a well, lined with uncut blocks of limestone. It is reached by a flight of ten steps, and was once covered with

* In company with the Rev. Thomas Olden, M.A., M.R.I.A., Rector of Ballyclough.

a cap. It does not appear to have been dedicated to any Saint, nor could we learn that any miraculous or healing gifts were attributed to its waters. It may have once supplied the Provost and Burgesses with water for their domestic purposes.

But while all these remains belong to Christian times and people, we have, not far off, a prehistoric monument of the highest interest. A "Cuthoge," as it is called on the Ordnance sheet, is a circular earth work; the interior is very uneven, full of the small stones of which it was originally composed. About 60 years ago the farmer then in possession of the ground, observing what seemed to him to be a limestone quarry, erected a kiln close by and commenced to excavate. After throwing up several tons of those small stones, instead of a limestone quarry he was grievously undeceived by finding the chamber which is now exposed. It was composed of four flag stones, with a cover. Within he found a few fragments of bones, a bronze sword, and a bead or amulet. This was the burial place of some Pagan Chieftain who ruled here probably centuries before the church was built, who may have drank water from the well, and performed strange rites on its green margin. Mr. Olden has identified this "Cuthoge," with "Cnockan-Glassanet" of the Pipe Roll, which interpreted, signifies "the Hill of the Stranger." This cist was first constructed, and afterwards the chieftain's body was placed in it, with his sword and the amulet to keep off the legions of evil angels with which his spirit world was peopled; the entire was then filled in with the materials next to hand. The lofty hills around lend to the picture a solemn and romantic appearance.

In 1376 Richard Wye succeeded Bishop Swafham, translated to Bangor, and the author of the Roll from which I have been quoting. In 1380 Wye was excommunicated and fled to England, in 1394 he was deprived, but still acting as bishop; he was apprehended at Waterford by King Richard II. who was then in that city, and delivered into the custody of Peter Hacket, Archbishop of Cashel. Gerald Caunton, Vicar-General of the Order of S. Augustine in Ireland, was, by the provision of Pope Boniface IX., restored to the temporalities of this See, 9th November 1394; the date of his death is unknown.

In 1421 Adam Pay, whose dispute with Milo Fitz-John, Bishop of Cork, and the bitterness excited thereby in a Parliament assembled in Dublin, April, 1421, on the occasion of Pay's endeavours to have the two Sees united is well known, but it came to nothing, as a question to be decided by the Pope. However, in 1432 the Sees were united under Jordan, and so continued until 1638, when on November 11, George Synge was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne.

Meantime the Cathedral and See of Cloyne, were the scene of many turbulent transactions. A branch of the Geraldines having formerly obtained large possessions here, subsequently became Seneschals of Imokilly, and finding the Bishop resolute in maintaining the manors of the See, one Sir John fixed his avaricious

eyes on the broad acres of the Church, and appropriating them to a considerable extent, a quarrel ensued, which was fought to the bitter end.

In the time of Jordan, William Roche, Archdeacon of Cloyne, and one of these Geraldines, a domestic of the bishop's, caused some instruments to be forged, alleging that the bishop through poverty, loss of strength and sight, was unable to execute the pastoral office, and constituting this Gerald and John O'Hedian, Archdeacon of Cashel, his proctors to make resignation of his bishoprick. But Jordan applied to the King and Pope—the latter issued a commission to the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Exeter and Limerick, to enquire into the premises. The King assisted the Pope, and issued writs to the Lord Lieutenant, the Mayors of Cork and Youghal, and the Sovereign of Kinsale, with others, commanding them to assist the Pope, and punish the offenders with forfeiture of goods and deprivation of office. After this Jordan enjoyed a quiet life. There is on record a testimonial, dated January 9th, 1443, signed by this Jordan, the Deans and Chapters of Cork and Cloyne, the Mayor and Bayliffs of Cork, William, Lord Barry, Sheriff of County Cork, Morys, Lord Roche, and the Sovereign and Commons of Youghal, on behalf of James, Earl of Ormond, late deputy to Lyon, Lord Welles, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and now Lieutenant to the King in this land, stating, "That he had acquitted himself justly and truly in his said office, and had laboured with great hosts, in the said city and county, and the parts thereabouts, where he had chastised and warred the King's enemies and rebels, and put them in dread, and comforted greatly the liege people, without any extortion or oppression done to any true liege man."

In 1497 Gerald Fitz-Richard succeeded. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Chore at Middleton, and appropriated several vicarages to its use, dying the same year. William Roch succeeded. His name is entered on a general pardon, with others, for being concerned in the Rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, which cost the Mayor of Cork and his son their heads.

I found the following injunction from King Henry VIII., directed to the Archbishop of Cashel, amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum :—

"Forasmuch as upon the vacation of the Bishopric of Clon and Corke, we have appointed thereunto our well beloved Master Edmond, the son of James Fitz-William, Dean of Clon, our commandment is, that he be elected by the Chapters of Clon and Corke, in due forme, and having done fealty unto us for the same, which our deputy shall receive, you shall consecrate and invest him, in the said Bishopric, according as shall be prescribed unto you by the deputy, without failing, as you will answer unto us for the contrary at your peril. 21 May, 1536." As his name does not occur in the list of the Bishops of Cork and Cloyne, it is very probable he was never consecrated, nor do I find his name amongst the Deans.

Bishop John Bennet* resided at Youghal, and a little before his decease endowed the chantry of St. Saviour, adjoining the Collegiate Church, with lands and houses in Youghal and its neighbourhood. (Hayman). And when Roger Skiddy, Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, resigned (18th of March, 1566), he was appointed warden of the College of Youghal. He is mentioned by Holingshed, in his list of the names of the learned men and Authors of Ireland, and what books they wrote — "Skidmor, born in Corke, and guardian of Youghall," but the names of his works are not given.

We need not here enter into the reasons of the deprivation of his successor, Richard Dixon, as I have given them elsewhere,† but the name of Matthew Sheyn will be remembered in Cloyne, as having made over for £40 the temporalities of the See, for ever, to Richard Fitz-Maurice, of Cloyne, and which caused his successors much trouble in the law courts. In 1606 Bishop Lyon petitioned the Privy Council against this nefarious proceeding. It was heard in the Star Chamber, but Sir John, who was then in possession, had sufficient interest to prevent any decision.

The following advertisement, by Justice Saxey, dated Jan., 1597, speaks of the state of the country about Cloyne at the time :—"All the English are ready to forsake the country. John Fitz-Edmund, of Clone, County Cork, a Geraldine, by her Majesty's favour, has become a man of great authority in his country, not only commissioner of the peace and quorum, but also trusted and employed in causes of State. He has £1,000 yearly revenue. For many years he has made a show of religion and loyalty, and affection to the English, but of late has been discovered to be an hypocrite and traitor. About three year's past, certain freeholders to the number of seven, were examined before Sir Thomas Noreis and James Goold, the second Justice of this Province, concerning certain treasons, whereof John Fitz-Edmund was then charged, who upon their oaths made plain and direct proof thereof. These depositions were concealed for one whole year after, when Noreis handed them to me, on my arrival in this kingdom. But the real state of the case was not revealed, until an inquisition was held, and a jury sworn to inquire whether John Fitz-Edmund Gerald, lately of Ballymaloe, Knt., died intestate or not. This investigation took place 13th December, 1664, at the King's Old Castle, in Cork, before the leading gentry of the county, who found that he made a will, by which he leaves King Charles all the church and abbey lands, expressed in schedule annexed, which were in the possession of his grandfather, old Sir John Fitz-Gerald, of Cloyne, Knt., and he bequeaths, amongst many others, to Mr. John Hodnett, of Belvelly, whose broken shield of arms may still be seen over the doorway of the castle; David Poore, of Shanagary, owner of the South Transept, commonly called the Poore Aisle, in Cloyne Cathedral; Jordon Condon, late of Corkebegge; Thomas Unak, of Youghal; William Supple, of Aghada; David Roe, Bollyam *als.* Gerat, of

* See Council Book of Youghal, pp. xii., xiii.

† Lecture on the Hist. of the Bishops of Cork, &c., p. 18.

Clenglish ; Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Bally-McCody, the right heir of Richard Kenefecke, late of Rinkenfeick ; John Fitz-Gerald, of Milshane ; and Richard Fitz-Gerald, late of Ballycotton, &c., all the lands which were formerly their own proper inheritance. He then confesses before God that he invented and pretended a freetayle, but fearing it to his damnation, he revokes the freetayle, which he pretended was done by his grandfather. A few of the lands he confessed to have plundered from the Cathedral Church of Cloyne will suffice — two plowlands of Ballycotton, same of Ballycroneen ; the impropriate tythes of Aghada, Corkbegg, Kilteskin, Rostellane — in fact the tythes of nearly all the livings in the barony of Imokilly and elsewhere. The closing scene of his earthly career was darkened by the memory of his past life ; his friends and relations who came far and near stood around his bed ; he told them that he feared a recurrence of the palsy, which would render him speechless, and desired that his will should be read to him, at the same time charging James Fitz-John Gerald, in case of his death, to restore their lands to the gentlemen from whom he had for so long a time wrongfully detained them. By this time, his hand being almost powerless, he ordered a bullet to be warmed and placed in it, by which means, animation being partially restored, he signed his will. Haunted to the last by an evil conscience, he continually, said the witnesses, beat his breast and cried aloud for mercy, and at his last moments, prayed that his soul might be washed from sin and iniquity.

The princely hospitality of this great house was enjoyed by the Lord Deputy Mountjoy when on his return to Dublin after the siege of Kinsale in 1601, his lordship slept at Cloyne, accompanied by all the gentlemen, captains, and others in his train. The host was Master John Fitz-Edmund, and so convinced was the Lord Deputy of his loyalty, and affection towards the State, that on leaving his house he knighted him, and then set out to pursue his journey.

From the time of Bishop Lyon till the separation of the Sees of Cork and Cloyne, in 1638, from the little we know, the state of the Cathedral must have been in a neglected and almost ruinous condition, although the Regal Visitation in 1613 represents "The Cathedral Church in good repair ; the Dean has no residence pertaining to his Dignity ; Sir John Fitz-Gerald, by usurpation, held not only the house and mansions, but also the lands and possessions of the Bishop and Dignitaries."

Scarcely had Bishop George Synge been appointed, when the rebellion broke out, and he had to fly for his life. Seizing the opportunity, Edmond, the eldest son of Sir John, immediately took possession of the castle and estates of Cloyne, and held them till 1654, when Cromwell's party expelled the Fitz-Geralds from all the Church lands. Fortunately, some of the muniments of the Cathedral, containing statements of accounts and expenses incurred in the year 1640 and subsequently, have been preserved, as well

as the Chapter Books, which commence 14 July, 1663, and continue in an unbroken series to the present time. From these records we are able to glean almost all that is known of the many vicissitudes the Cathedral has undergone during that period. The income of the Dean and Chapter in 1640 was £45. The first work that engaged their attention was the setting up a new bell. At this time, and until very lately, the "*Round Tower*" was called "*The Steeple*." The origin of the name "*Round Tower*," seems to have been suggested by Giraldu Cambrensis (A.D. 1185), who calls them "*Turres Rotundæ*." Previous to this there were two bells in the steeple, these were taken down and sent to Cork, the carriage costing 12s. A new bell was set up in their place, the casting of which cost £10 12s., and the bringing from Cork 12s. The bell cage cost £9. The iron clapper, gudgeons, brasses, clapper band and rope, £2 5s. Mr. Godfrey Pressy, who had three journeys to Cork, to deliver the old bells by weight, receive the new one, and provide other things, was paid 12s. A damask cushion cost £1 13s. 4d., and half a dozen Turkey ones, £2; Verger's wages, £2.

In 1642 the Cathedral seems to have undergone a thorough repair; amongst the items are 24 iron bars for west window, £5; the ground-work of the stalls, 5s.; carrying the rubbish out of the choir, 4s.; glass in the old quyre and Chapter-house, 8s. 6d.; two seats set up in the choir, 5s.; the timber for the frieze of the organ loft, £1 os. 4d.

In 1662, twenty years after the above expenditure, the tithes of Cloyne parish were only £8. The roofing of the Chapter-house cost £14; a new seal, 11s.; and the schoolmaster's salary, 4s. 6d. In 1664 Mr. Williams, architect, received £30. An entertainment for the Chapter, July 14, cost £1 18s. 4d. This "*Chapter dinner*," as it was called, continued to be enjoyed till very lately. *The Oeconomus* this year was the Rev. Henry Rugg, and he wrote the following liberal note at the foot of his account:—"Let the Oeconomus receive no wages, but let every Dignitary and Prebendary serve one year *gratis*, in his respective course, and I shall now begin it, releasing this year's wages." Rugg was made Dean of Cloyne, Feb. 21st, 1660; he died June, 1671, and was buried in his own Cathedral under the south end of the Communion Table, where is a slab now boarded over, inscribed with his name. This year (1664), June 2nd, it was agreed that Thursday in Whitsun week shall be, and continue the *Dies natus*,* for an anniversary meeting of the Dean and Chapter. In the next year (1665-6), the following curious item occurs:—To Thomas Frankland, Chapter Clerk, for burying the skulls, £2. This must refer to some curious custom prevalent here from olden times. That there was an enormous quantity of skulls to be put out of sight, is evident from the sum required, a large one at that time and place. No record of this custom of piling up skulls has come down to us; we know of

* "*Hodie natalis dies est, decet eum omnes vos concelebrare, Pernam, callum, glandium, sumen, facito in aqua jaceant, satin?*"—Plaut-Pseud, 1, 11, 31.

walls of human bones being constructed, and still partly existing in some country graveyards, but why this part of the body was chosen at Cloyne, to constitute some ghastly mound, we know not. Amongst savage nations, the skull has always been an object of attraction, as they delight to sport with and exhibit the heads of their enemies. In the Irish language *tula an teampuil*, signifies the place where the bones and skulls are heaped up (O'Brien, s. v. *Tul*.)

In 1667 Mr. Thomas Harwood was paid £2 6s. for raising the four ranges of stalls in the choir, and Mr. William Knaven, tyler, for slating the defective places in the body of the Cathedral and choir, and stopping out the jackdaws, received 14s. 6d. A curious coincidence occurred during the past year about Canterbury Cathedral. A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself *Redux*, on September 23rd, complained, that visiting Canterbury Cathedral, he was nearly deterred from ascending, by the accumulation of dry twigs and rubbish in the tower, which caused clouds of dust brought in by jays and other birds, and which, he stated, a spark would kindle. The Dean replied, "that the difficulty about the jackdaw's nest recurs every year, and every year is attended to. These birds have a prescriptive right, says the Dean, to tenant the Cathedral towers, and as for destroying the birds, one would as soon think of destroying the pigeons at St. Mark's, at Venice, &c." Thus history repeats itself even in the case of jackdaws.

Education seems to have been little regarded in Cloyne at this period, for we find Mr. Daniel Considin, one of the Vicars Choral receiving four years' salary, as schoolmaster, 18s., at 4s. 6d. yearly, and this continued for some years. At this time, one Mr. Patrick Roche, was the resident surgeon at Cloyne. Amongst the receipts in 1668, we have 13s. 4d. for the burial of Captain Hayherne in the body of the Cathedral, and next year the ground is again opened for burying the corpse of Captain William Tynt. Some monuments of this family are mentioned by Smith* as being in the church of Kilcredan.† They are described as of painted alabaster. In 1670 Mr. Sharpe is paid £10 for making the organ loft, and a bible for the choir cost £1. Two shillings was paid for an iron post for the organ, and Mr. Blackwell £2 2s. for another bible, the carriage of which was 6d. The windows were constantly out of repair, as the glazier seems to have been at work continually, and a messenger for going to Tallow for him received 1s. In 1672, Mr. Pease, for mending the organs, £5; drawing the King's arms, colouring the organ loft and pulpit, £3. 1673-4—The choir was flagged at a cost of £7 2s. 3d., by Morris Fitz-Gerald, mason. The dinner of the Dean and Chapter amounted to 13s. 1d. An idea of the rate of wages in 1674-5, may be formed from the following item:—"For a man and horse, carriage of slates, sand, and lime, thirteen days, 10s. 10d."

The Cathedral is again undergoing extensive repairs, as appears

* Vol. i., p. 130.

† As this church is now closed, no time should be lost in having these monuments removed to Cloyne Cathedral, as the Supple and Pittman ones, from the ruined church of Itermurragh, have been, under the direction of the Dean.

from the numerous items for boards, laths, slates, lime, tylers, besides Morris Fitz-Gerald receives in part payment for digging and hewing the stones, £11 13s. 7d., and Brian O'Rourke, the sexton, for trees for the churchyard, £1 10s. William Vayle, one of the Vicars Choral, who had been previously suspended *ab officio*, and his vicarage suspended, for not appearing when duly summoned, had by the interference of the Archbishop of Cashel, (Thomas Price), at his triennial Visitation, held March 2, 1675, been reinstated. And in order that neither the organ may be destitute of an organist and decent repair, nor Vayle of a competent maintenance, it is requested that he enjoy the one moiety of the profits of the Four Vicarages, belonging to the four Vicars Choral, with power to dispose of the same to his own use, provided he keep the organ in good and constant repair, attend its service, and find one to blow the bellows. At the same time Mr. William Thomas was paid £6 for making a case for the organ.

August 7th, 1677, a lease was made by the Dean and Chapter to Captain Richard Bent, of Carrigcotta, and his succeeding family, on condition that he allows them to dig and hue stones in his quarry, for paving the Cathedral, without payment—eight feet of ground in breadth, eleven feet in length, in the south aisle of the Cathedral, formerly known by the name of Poor's Chapel, to erect a tomb, with a vault for himself and his family, during 900 years, he paying 6s. 8d. for each interment. Captain Bent's fine old monument still occupies the N.E. corner of Poor's Chapel. In a MS. in the Library of the British Museum, entitled "The Civil List of Ireland, 1654," amongst other officers in the County Cork, "Richard Bent, Muster Master," is mentioned at a salary of £127 8s.

August 6th, 1678, after scraping, plastering the choir and buying books, the surplus, if any, was to be employed to buy a Virge, with the Dean's arms thereon. Bishop Edward Synge, 22nd December, 1678, who had been a most liberal benefactor to this See, by a codicil to his will, dated 23rd October, mentions "that having ascertained that the two plowlands of Ballycraheen, which he had purchased from John Fitz Thomas Gerald, formerly constituted part of the See lands of Cloyne, devised them to the Bishop of Cloyne and his successors for ever, securing to his second son, Edward, a lease thereof for 40 years, at £10 yearly, but his son resigned his right to this lease." From the death of this prelate, Cloyne was separated from Cork and Ross.

Dean Fitz-Gerald, Prebendaries Rugg, Mascall and Burgh, were now appointed guardians of the Spiritualities, and at a Chapter, held 9th January, 1678-9, it was ordered that "the Dean and Oecononus shall have power to erect a Throne, for the next coming Bishop and his lady, in such a place in the quyre of the Cathedral as they shall think most convenient." This is probably the only instance on record of a Bishop's lady being accommodated, by anticipation or otherwise, with a share of the Throne. However, it came to pass, that the next Bishop, Patrick Sheridan,

was an unmarried man; he was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1660, and dying at Dublin, 22nd November, 1682, was interred under the College Chapel. On his death, Dr. Rowland Davies, Prebendary of Inniscarra, was chosen guardian of the Spiritualities.

On March 25th, 1681, Bishop Sheridan made a lease of a small garden close, between the mill of Cloyne and the lands of Mone-mac Patrick, in the town of Cloyne, to Cornelius Brassel, of Cloyne, for 21 years, at 15s. yearly. In 1683, Edward Jones, B.D., succeeded; was born 1641, at his father's seat, Lloynrird, in Forden parish. He was a contemporary of Sir Isaac Newton at Trinity College, Cambridge, domestic chaplain to the Duke of Ormond, and is highly spoken of by the Earl of Clarendon in his State Letters. Sept. 12th, William Vayle, the organist, was granted £3 for the expense he was at in repairing the organ, and a pulpit cloth and carpet for the Communion Table, was ordered to be purchased. 26th June, 1686, an order was made for making a Vestry on the right side of the west door of the Cathedral, which was never carried out, and the organist received £7 10s. for further repair of the organ. In 1687 (April 6), it was agreed, with the approbation of the Bishop, that the Vicars Choral perfect a lease of all their tythes at £75 yearly, and that when one of the four Vicars resign, the Cathedral shall be served by three, two clerical, the third being organist, all to observe the directions of the Dean, the salary of each being £25.

At this meeting £5 was ordered to be paid as a gift to the widow of Dr. Seele, late Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This gift was rather strange, seeing that Dr. Seele, who was Dean of St. Patrick's, was a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, when the laws regulating the celibacy of the Fellows was strictly enforced, but Dr. Seele had a rather chequered career. When a young man and a Fellow, he accepted a benefice, but not answering his expectations he resigned it, and sought to be re-established in his Fellowship, which his high attainments obtained for him. In his sermons he was remarkable for the independent manner with which he addressed his congregation. At one time, in the College Chapel, drawing a comparison between the Law and the Gospel, he said, "that the sacrificing in the old Law was a prodigious butchery." For this expression, the Provost and Fellows required him to make a public recantation; he was also ordered to desist from preaching in St. Nicholas' Church, Dublin, by the Lord Deputy, Henry Cromwell; and the Council. However, on the Restoration of King Charles, he was made Provost for life, on account of his learning and piety, although he was then a married man. Mr. W. M. Mason, in his History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, from which I have gleaned the above remarks, mentions in a note (p. 198), that Dean Seele died poor, 2nd Feb., 1674, and was interred the following day in the College Chapel. There is an order in the Chapter Books of Christ Church, Dublin, dated 20th March, 1687, "to give five pounds to his widow for her present

support." And in the same year, she was voted by the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of ten pounds, to enable her to go to England. The portrait of the Dean and his wife are in the Provost's house; they were purchased from a relative of the wife's, named Ryan, which Mr. Mason suspects was the wife's name. It is very probable that the interest exhibited by the Chapter of Cloyne in this case, was at the request of Bishop Palliser, who had been Seele's colleague as a Fellow in college.

At this time the Chapter assembled between 7 and 9 in the morning. There is no record of a Chapter meeting between November 13th, 1688, and November 14th, 1693. The troubled times had set in, and many of the clergy fled to England. Dr. Rowland Davies, Dean of Ross, Prebendary of Inniscarra and Oeconomus, has left behind him an interesting diary of the period he spent in England.* Dean Fitz-Gerald was now raised to the Bishoprics of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and in 1691 (Sept. 4), Henry Scardeville was made Dean of Cloyne, but was not instituted until August 8, 1695. In 1694 (June 16), Bishop Palliser was translated to the Archbishopric of Cashel, and Tobias Pullen, Dean of Ferns, obtained this See, but the next year, being translated to Dromore, Dr. St. George Ashe, Provost of Trinity College, who had been tutor to Dean Swift, succeeded. He was the author of several sermons, which are enumerated in Cotton's *Fasti*, as well as several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

September 4th, Dean Davies, Vicar General of Cloyne, by virtue of a proxy from Bishop Ashe, was enthroned in the Cathedral Church of St. Colman, with the usual solemnities, in the absence of the Dean and Chapter, though most of the clergy were present, and with Dr. Francis Quayle and Mr. Edward Synge, by virtue of a commission held his Lordship's primary Visitation, for the diocese of Cloyne, in the Cathedral. In 1697 Bishop Ashe was transferred to Clogher, and John Pooley, Dean of Ossory, was appointed Bishop. He also endeavoured to recover some possessions alienated from his See, but with little success. In 1702 he was translated to Raphoe, and Dr. Charles Crow, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, was appointed to this See.

Dr. Crow was a prelate of great learning and munificence, as will hereafter appear. In 1703 the Dean and Chapter confirm a grant of Sir James Cotter's burying place. This Sir James represented the City of Cork in Parliament, and was Collector of Customs for that port. He married, in July, 1689, Eleanor Plunkett, daughter of Matthew, the seventh Lord Louth. Dean Scardeville died, 1704, and Thomas Dean was instituted in his place, July 20th.

November 13th, 1705, an order was given for enlarging the choir to the furthest foot of the first arch, in the nave of the church, and that an architect may be consulted how it may be done with safety. This work was carried out, and at present constitutes the extreme end of the choir westward. Here the

* Edited for the Camden Society, 1857, by the writer.

organ screen rises, as well as the very unsightly staircases by which access is gained to the organ gallery. At the same time the Chapter House was ordered to be repaired according to the model presented by Mr. Atkin. The latter work was probably carried out, for in the next year, September 3, the Chapter was held in the mansion house of William Vayle, at Cloyne, by adjournment; and shortly after Poor's aisle was fitted up for a Chapter House, as well as for the celebration of Divine Service, into which the pulpit was removed when the enlargement of the choir began.

At this time an alteration made in the roof must have completely changed the appearance of the Cathedral. To secure the roof of the body of the church, it was found necessary to pull down the battlements, besides the pinnion ends of Poor's and Fitz-Gerald's Aisle, and the roofs carried into the body of the church. An examination now of the walls of the nave and aisles will reveal independent brackets in each, from which we may presume that each had originally roofs of their own, the rafters resting on these brackets. From this time we may date the present roof of the Cathedral. In the engraving of the Cathedral in Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's Works, published 1739, there is a ridge at the junction of the roof of the nave and aisles, as at present. It was the existence of these battlements and the separate roofs, that caused such frequent allusion to the gutters before the alteration. It was also proposed to enlarge the choir 21 feet eastwards, and to utilise the materials of the Chapter House for this purpose. This work was never accomplished, the Chapter House was only repaired and adorned. Meantime, five tons of timber were purchased by Mr. Vayle, in Lord Inchiquin's wood, to carry on the work.

On November 17th, 1709, the dignitaries and prebendaries were again capitularly congregated in their Chapter House, and as habitual absenteeism was a constant practice by many members of the Chapter, fines of 10s., in some cases reduced to 5s., were imposed, to be paid within a month, or the ordinary to be applied to for assistance to recover the fines, and the Chapter Registrar was cautioned not to part with the Records to any person whatsoever, on pain of suspension. The Oeconomus to repair what was amiss with the steeple (Round tower). In 1710 the Chapter were engaged defending the property of their Oeconomy, against the usurpation of Mr. Northcote, Prebendary of Kilmacdonogh. The dispute was about the parish of Kilcorkeran. It was concluded that the church was an entire rectory without any vicarage, so that the entire tythes belong to the Oeconomy; that Northcote can have no legal right; he is ordered to appear at the next Chapter, and there publicly renounce his pretended right and title to the vicarial tythes, and the renunciation to be entered on the Chapter Records.

At this time the war with France, which had an influence on the commerce and agriculture of the entire Kingdom, also affected the

value of the tythes. In consequence Mr. Richard Roffen got a lease of the glebe and tythes of Clonmel for 21 years at £16 yearly. The sum of £5 was also given him towards adorning the east end of the church. Within the walls of this ruined church now repose the remains of Tobin the dramatist, and Wolfe, the author of the beautiful lines on the death of Sir John Moore.*

May 28th, 1713, Dr. Davies was ordered to agree with Mr. Cuvilly for making a new organ, the Dean and Chapter guaranteeing the payment, by mortgaging the revenues of the Oeconomy. Davies refused to act, but Dr. Robert Sess covenanted with Cuvilly for £220 for the organ, for which he received the thanks of the Chapter; and on 20th May, 1714, Dr. Sees exhibited the Queen's Letter Patent, commanding the Chapter to admit him to the dignity of Dean of St. Colman's. He was admitted *nem. con.*, but vacated in a few days, when Thomas Simcocks, preb. of Cahirultan, was admitted September 9th.

On November 15th, 1715, the Oeconomus was ordered to buy a piece of plate, price to be 5 or 6 pounds, for the consecrated bread, and that an inventory be taken of all the church goods, especially the plate, with the inscriptions and weight of every piece. The Chapter clerk was to keep the plate clean, and have the prebendaries' surplices washed, for which he was to receive 10s. yearly; and the organist, Mr. William Smith, was to receive £4 as a gift for his encouragement.

May 24th, 1716, the nave and choir of the Cathedral were ordered to be new flagged. Four folio and eight quarto Common prayer books were ordered to be provided for the choir, also a new bible which cost £10 2s. 6d., and a silver offering dish, for collecting the offertory, cost £7 12s. 9½d. Nov. 13, 1717, the Verger was ordered not to presume to break any ground in the Cathedral, without receiving for each interment in the chancel 40s., and in the body of the church 10s., to be paid before the ground be broke, or same will be deducted out of his salary. It would seem, from some entries, that many persons had been interred in the Cathedral, whose surviving relatives subsequently forgot their pecuniary obligations to the Dean and Chapter.

In 1718 Josiah Hort was admitted Dean, when an agreement was made with Mr. John Baptist Cuvilly for making two new stops of metal pipes to the organ, which cost £25. The organist's salary was fixed the next year, 1719, at £20 yearly. He was previously receiving gifts of £5 periodically; since his appointment he appears to have given the greatest satisfaction. The ensuing year Smith was appointed organist of Cork Cathedral, and was succeeded by a Mr. Kearney.

At this time the Throne must have presented a fine appearance. The damask curtains had just cost £8, the velvet cushion £1 10s., gold tassels £3, the joiners' work £22 18s. 1½d., Mr. Gother, for carving, £4 6s., gilding 18s, besides 10s. 10d. was paid for Verger Dormer's wig. In December, 1719, the Cathedral of

* See N. and Q., 6th S. I., 50t.

Cloyne was draped in mourning, and all the sad embroidery which usually characterizes the funerals of great men in Cathedral Churches. The tomb of his ancestors was opened to receive the mortal remains of William, third Earl of Inchiquin, who served with distinction in the army under King William III. both in Ireland and Flanders. His name is great in History. He had been attainted by the Parliament of King James, and as a small recompense for his loyalty and good services, was made Governor of the Town and Fort of Kinsale. In the Parliament which met 27th August, 1695, he took his seat as Earl of Inchiquin, on March 14, 1703, was made colonel of a regiment of foot, in 1702 sworn of the Privy Council, and 1714 was Governor of Co. Clare. He departed this life at Rostellan, 24th December, and his obsequies were celebrated in the choir of St. Colman, with all the circumstances of pomp and ceremonial becoming his exalted station. In 1720 Hort was moved to the Deanery of Ardagh, and Dr. Henry Maule was installed in his room, 22nd July. At a Chapter held 17th December, the Dean, while disclaiming his right to any seat in the Choir without the Chapter's consent, yet at the request of Michael Goold, Esq., he communicated his desire that he and his family may have liberty to sit in the third seat westward of the Throne, which was granted. In 1721, June 1st, the churchyard was ordered to be levelled, a new row of trees planted, and liberty was given to the Oeconomus to take down such trees on the north side as he should think proper.

In 1722 the lease of a vault in Poor's Aisle was made to John Longfield, Esq., and an application was ordered to be made by the Dean and Chapter to the Bishop for a lease of such quantity of ground, facing the west gate of the churchyard, as shall be sufficient for enlarging the street. This improvement was carried out the next year, 42 feet of ground in depth and 40 feet in breadth, of the mensal land of the Chancellor, facing the west end of the church, was ordered to be taken, on the lease at 5s. yearly, for 40 years, the Chancellor assenting. An agreement was also entered into with one William O'Kay, for purchasing his lease of two houses, which obstructed this enlargement of the west end, and another with the Bishop, so as to complete the proposed improvements.

In 1723 we have a record of certain alterations which took place. Previous to this there were but two small windows in the west end of the church, there are now three, an order being given to that effect; the aisles were also flagged. May 28th, 1724, the thanks of the Dean and Chapter were given to Bishop Crow for two handsome plate flaggons, one containing 45oz. 8dwts., the other 46oz. 2dwts, bestowed by him to the Cathedral of Cloyne. At the same time the thanks of the Chapter were also given to Dean Maule for a handsome silver patten, his gift to the Cathedral. The Oeconomus was also directed to provide proper cases for all the Cathedral plate. One Maguire, a carver, was now employed in finishing the King's arms, which were ordered to be set up in

the west end of the choir, on a handsome pedestal, cost not to exceed ten pounds.*

On June 26th, 1726, Bishop Crow died and was interred in his own Cathedral, but no monument marks his grave, which is rather surprising, considering his munificence, for he laid out over £2,000 in improvements at Cloyne; besides, he recovered the manor at Donoughmore, containing 8,000 acres, which had been alienated from the See. The year after his death, his valuable collection of books was purchased from his widow by the Dean and Chapter of Cork, and now forms part of the Diocesan Library at St. Fin Barre's Cathedral. During the vacancy, Dean Maule was constituted guardian of the spiritualities, but only for a season, as on the 19th September he was consecrated Bishop of the See, over which he so worthily presided as Dean. October 25th the Rev. James Ward was installed Dean of Cloyne, and took his seat in the Chapter.

Immediately after Bishop Crow's demise the Chapter set to work to erect a Diocesan school house, the bishop taking a leading part in this desirable movement. Two houses, with their gardens, were selected for this purpose; the one was occupied by the Verger, the other by a Mr. Bolton, both premises held by the Chapter on leases from the bishop. These were to be surrendered, to commence the good work for which Bishop Crow left a bequest, and it now exists under the name of "Crow's foundation." This work must have been speedily accomplished, for in 1729 twenty shillings a month was allowed Mr. Somerville, for the purpose of instructing the charity boys in singing, and attending the service of the Cathedral, and this was continued from time to time, arrangements being made for supplying him with books for writing

* The following is an Inventory, with the Inscriptions on the Communion plate in Cloyne Cathedral—on a Flagon wt. 61 oz. 3 dwts. arms. *Erm.*: on a chief *az.* a sun in glory, imp. *gu.* a cross patee *or.* all impaling 1st & 4th *or.* a lion rampant *sa.* 2d & 3d *gu.* a saltier *ar.* Inscrip. "Dr. John Pooley, Lord Bishop of Rapho. The legacy of the Right Reverend Father in God, John Pooley, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Rapho, formerly Lord Bishop of Cloyne 1712, motto, *Fortior est qui se.*"

On a Flagon, wt. 46 oz. 2 dwts. beneath a mitre, "The Gift of Charles Crow, Ld. Bp. of Cloyne, to the Cathedral Church of Cloyne."

On a Flagon, wt. 45 oz. 8 dwts. Same device and Inscription.

On a Chalice 18 in. high, "The Gift of ye Reverend Dean Henry Scardevile, to ye Church of Cloyne, obiit 3d Feb. 1703½."

On a Chalice with an elaborately engraved pattern "Calix hic Ecclesiæ Sti. Collmanni Clon dicat," on the rim beneath "*Jo. Moore de Bandon fe.*"

On a Paten, wt. 21 oz. 15 dwts. in the centre I H S within a halo, beneath three nails, "Deo. D.D. Et in usum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sti. Coleman Clonensis, May 15, 1717." On the rim are the initials A. B.

On a Paten wt. 17 oz. 17 dwts. same device. Inscription, "Deo D.D. Humillimus Servus H. Maule, Decanus Clonensis, in usum Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sti. Coleman Clonensis, Sep. 20, An. Dom. 1720. On the edge "Quid retribuam Domino."

On a Paten diameter 6¾ in. Inscription "The Gift of ye Reverend Dean Henry Scardevile to ye Church of Cloyne, obiit 3d Feb. 1703½."

A small Paten, diameter 5½ in. has underneath a floral border, on the bottom of the stand I H S with three nails.

The Chalice and Paten of the disused Church of Kilmahon are here preserved. The arms of the see impaling *gu.* a bezant between three demi lions ramp. coupé *or.* Inscrip. "Gulielmus Bennet. Episcopus Clonensis. Ecclesiæ de Kilmahon in usum mensæ Sacræ, D.D.D. A.D. 1809. Same arms and inscrip. on paten.

An Inventory in the Chapter Book, June 5, 1718, enumerates, "One velvet Communion carpet, with gold lace, given by Mrs. Crowe, the Bishop's lady."—"A damask table cloth and napkin and bag."—"Four purple cushions for the Dignitaries."—"Two damask napkins given by Ald. Browne's lady, of Cork."

the Anthems in, whilst the organ was put under the care of Mr. Byfield,* an organ builder.

At this time, 1731, one Mr. Casey seems to have had an excellent restaurant at Cloyne, where the members of Chapter were wont to refresh themselves after the labours of the day. The Bishop was not always at home or the Dean either to show hospitality. Frequent mention is made of Mr. Casey's services in the accounts. Adjournments took place from his parlour to the Chapter house, and back again to the Chapter dinner. It was Dies natus, September 25th, and had to be celebrated with good cheer. The following are the particulars of Mr. Casey's bill of fare :—
 "31 bottles of wine, £2 6s. 6d.; ale, 2s. 8d.; syder, 5s. 6d.; punch, 4s.; Mr. Hale, 1s. 6d.; Mr. Lukey, 2s.; ale to servants, 4s. 6d.; lemons, oranges, and sugar, 1s. 6d.; eating, £3.—£6 8s. 2d."

In 1731 Bishop Maule, after presenting a large silver chalice to the Cathedral, was translated to Dromore. The following verses, in which the writer attempts to give an outline of the character of Bishop Maule, were amongst some papers which lately came into my possession :—

"Old Maule is dead, I feign would write
 His dirge, altho' the subject's trite,
 For not a fidler now can die
 But news boys roar his Elegy.
 Yet shall a prelate silent sleep,
 And not a soul in metre weep,
 But then his manners were so plain,
 I doubt my pannygerics vain.
 For what of him could well be said,
 Who to the world hath long been dead.
 Did he at levees daily wait,
 To pay his devoirs to the great?
 No, like an unbred formal block
 He lived among his rural flock.
 Did he build domes by Attic rules?
 No, nought but humble Charter Schools.
 Did he some novel system hit,
 And writ and writ to show his wit?
 No, he affected not things new,
 But taught poor man the Gospel true.
 Did he politely keep a day,
 And then his eloquence display?
 No coarse surloins his table prest,
 The hungry, not the rich, his guest.
 What civil thing then can I say,
 Of one who lived so out of the way?
 Vain is the attempt, in vain I strive,
 Nor would he thank me if alive,
 For true it is, tho' something odd,
 He loved no praise but that of God."

* In a note, dated Dublin, August 10, 1731, Ralph Roseingrave acknowledges to have received from Rev. Mr. Cooper, Oeconomist, the sum of £12 for Mr. John Byfield, then in London. (MS. Coll. of Ed.)

Dr. Maule was succeeded by Dr. Edward Synge, Bishop of Clonfert. The bell in the steeple had now been thoroughly repaired, hanging, pinning, ironwork, ropes, ladders, lofts, &c. 100 feet of rope cost 4s. 6d.; ladder, 40 feet long, 4s. 6d.; four step ladders, 2s. 8d. In the Cathedral the stalls were repaired; fastening the panels in the altar piece, 16s.; Mr. Byfield, the organ maker, received £12. An old and faithful servant of the Chapter, Mr. Vayle, had now departed this life, and at their expense his funeral charges had been defrayed; the gloves and cyprus cost £1 os. 1½d, and his coffin 16s.

In 1733 Bishop Synge was translated to Ferns, and Dr. George Berkeley was promoted to this See. This illustrious philosopher and philanthropist whose name has rendered the town of Cloyne famous all over the world, was born at Dysart Castle, County Kilkenny, 12th March, 1684, educated there at Dr. Hinton's school, at 15 years of age he entered Trinity College, Dublin, under Dr. Hall, Vice-Provost. We will pass over the early days of his University career, his visits to England and his sojourn in Italy until his institution to the Deanery of Derry, 14th May, 1724, when his connexion with the University of Dublin ceased.

This Deanery was then one of the best preferments in the Irish Church, the annual income was worth about £1,100. For this promotion he was indebted to the Duke of Grafton. I have not found, says Dr. Frazer, his biographer, "when Berkeley went to reside at Derry, or whether he went there at all, but in the same year a strange spirit seems to have taken possession of him, which had been incubating for the past three years, that of founding a University at Bermuda by a charter from the Crown." Swift writing to Lord Cartaret, the new Lord Lieutenant, says, "his heart will break if the Deanery be not taken from him, and therefore I humbly entreat your Excellency either to use such persuasions as will keep one of the first men in the kingdom, for learning and virtue, quiet at home, or assist him by your credit to compass his romantic design." What his philosophic and benevolent mind saw in this land across the ocean cannot now be predicated, perhaps it is best expressed in his own verses on the "prospect of planting arts and learning in America":—

"In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides, and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense,
The pedantry of courts and schools,
There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of Empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring Epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.
Westward the course of Empire takes its way,
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day,
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

By her will, dated 6th June, 1720, Esther Vanhomrigh, *als.*

Vanessa, bequeathed all her worldly substance, whether in lands, &c., unto the Rev. George Berkeley and Robert Marshal, of Clonmel, and their heirs. The news surprised him. Though living near her, he had not seen the lady for nearly two years. This legacy he resolved to dedicate to instructing the youth of America as President of an ideal University in the Isle of Bermuda, and his disinterested enthusiasm enticed three Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, to share their fortunes with him. "In the Isle of Bermuda was a genial sun, virgin earth, the atmosphere perpetually fanned by sea breezes, a uniformity of weather all the year round. The perpetual bloom and fragrance of the lemon and the myrtle in the vallies, all these constituted an æsthetic idea of an earthly Paradise, not excelled anywhere." At length, by his perseverance and persuading eloquence, in June 1725, through the influence of the Abbe Gualteri, a distinguished Venetian, with George I., and Lord Egmont, by whom he was recommended to Sir Robert Walpole, a patent was passed for erecting a College in the Island of Bermuda for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and other heathens on the Continent of America, and constituting Dr. Berkeley, Dean of Londonderry, Principal of said College.

He was in his forty-fourth year when he sailed from Gravesend for Rhode Island with his devoted band to found a new empire in the West, and after a voyage of four months spent on the melancholy ocean, on 23rd January, 1729, his hired ship of 350 tons was seen making for the harbour of Newport,* and on the same day his graceful and dignified form, of middle stature, was seen in the streets of that town, ushered in by a body of gentlemen. The sight of the town and harbour agreeably surprised him, rural beauty and the grandest of ocean scenery all around. For a charming account of Whitehall, Berkeley's residence here, the description of his house, the old orchard, the well from which he drank, the rivulet that ran near the house, the silence and the solitude that soothed his lonely life, the alcove by the ocean shore, his favourite retreat below a projecting rock, where a few shady elms heightened the beauty of the landscape, the admirer of Berkeley is referred to Professor Fraser's charming biography and edition of his writings, who says, "he was the greatest metaphysician of his own age." "The work," says Dr. Fraser, "has been the occasion of pleasant hours to one whose own love for philosophy was first engaged by Berkeley in the morning of

* The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rhode Island, in a letter to the writer, dated July 8th, 1881, says:—"You may be pleased to know that my daughter, who lives near Whitehall, the bishop's residence while he was in Rhode Island, has collected the funds to erect a memorial chapel in the vicinity, to be called the Berkeley Chapel, and this will probably be built during the coming year. Trinity Church, Newport, where the bishop once officiated for a while, and to which he presented an organ, built in 1724, remains unaltered down to the present day, and the organ and steeple are still surmounted by the old British crown."

The Rev. President, Noah Porter, D.D. of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in a letter dated Jan. 14, 1882, enclosing a munificent donation from three friends, members of the College, towards the Berkeley monument to be erected in Cloyne Cathedral, says, "A very handsome and expensive memorial window has been provided in our own College Chapel, and the present offering, from a few friends in Yale College, is simply the slightest testimonial of the honour and affection with which Berkeley's name and memory are held, and will ever continue to be held among us."

life, and who regards his writings as amongst the best in English literature, for a refined education of the heart and intellect."

Much misapprehension and ignorance exist about Berkeley's philosophic aims, but this, says his biographer, is his implied question: "Is an unknowing and unknown something, called matter, or is intelligence the supreme reality, and are men the transient result of material organization, or are they immortal beings?" He is "to be looked at as the spiritual philosopher, having warm and true sympathies in all human life."*

The following passage from the "Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous" will show his exquisite sense of all that is lovely in nature:—Philonous, in answer to Hylas, "I did not expect to find you abroad so early"—Can there be a pleasanter time of the day, or a more delightful season of the year? That purple sky, those wild but sweet notes of the birds, the fragrant bloom upon the trees and flowers, the gentle influence of the rising sun—these and a thousand nameless beauties of nature inspire the soul with secret transports; its faculties, too, being at this time fresh and lively, are fit for these meditations, which the solitude of a garden and tranquillity of the morning naturally dispose us to." Berkeley returned to Ireland in May 1734, shortly after which he settled at Cloyne, where he spent nearly eighteen years. But his energies were enfeebled, and his health broken from over anxiety and study.

A gate led from his garden to the Cathedral. Here, in the sequestered walk that undulates between the See house† and the caves, called the Rock Shrubbery, he walked and meditated in company with Plato and Hooker, for he rose early in the morning. The dew that sparkled on the grass, the leaf that fell from the tree, the worm that crossed the path, the grey mist as it rolled up the valley from the sea, all afforded subjects for his trained mind, to which was ever present the glory of Him who

"Paints the wayside flower, and lights the evening star."

In 1752 Berkeley sailed from Cork harbour for Bristol. It is said that his neighbours, the country people, with sorrowing hearts accompanied him to the ship. Considering the noble and sensitive temperament of the native Irish this is not surprising. It is also stated that James Wolfe, afterwards the hero of Quebec, was his fellow traveller on the voyage. On his arrival at Bristol, so feeble had he become, that he had to be carried in a horse

* Dr. Fraser, *passim*.

† The oldest part of Cloyne house is the bed and dressing rooms in the south front, extending north to the end of the butler's pantry. It can hardly be less than 200 years old, and probably the old manor house, where FitzEdmund entertained Lord Montjoy, but it is said to have been repaired by Bishop Pooley. There were still several cracks in the walls, owing to the bad settling of the very many stones used in the building it; they were repaired, 1795. Bishop Crowe added what is termed the new house, viz., the north front, the dining room and study, but the bed chambers over these were raised by Bishop Stopford. Bishop Johnson built the large drawing room, raised the garden wall, set out, enclosed and planted the demesne, and appears to have been a considerable improver. Bishop Agar turned the road, which was too near the house, made the present north court, and added much to the beauty of the demesne, as did Bishop Woodward the south part of the little drawing room, and communication with the garden was made in 1795 by Bishop Bennet, who also added the new offices and bed rooms, both very much wanting in the east wing in 1815. *Bishop Bennet's MS. add. to Smith's Cork.*

litter to Oxford. Here he had many friends—Dr. Coneybeare, Bishop of Bristol, was Dean of Christ Church; Markham, afterwards Archbishop of York; Secker, Bishop of Oxford.

It was Sunday evening, 14th January, 1753, the Bishop of Cloyne was reclining on his couch in the bosom of his family, who were all sitting round the fire, his wife was reading the 15th chapter 1 Cor., and had just repeated the 20th verse—"But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." His daughter went to offer him some tea, when he who seemed to sleep, was indeed dead and cold. Hitherto no memorial or monument has been erected in his own Cathedral to perpetuate his name amongst the remains of those—

"Whom he had loved long since, and lost awhile,"

for two of his little children sleep in a corner of the FitzGerald aisle*. Some of the most eminent philosophers, and scholars in the kingdom, have now signified their intention that this shall no longer be, and, we trust, the day is at hand, when the memory of the greatest philosopher of his age shall be recorded within the walls of St. Colman's.

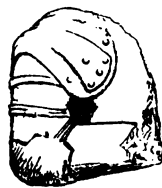
For his name was not confined to a city, nor a diocese, nor a county; it has gone out into all the earth, wherever literature holds a place or philosophy is cultivated.

By the shore of the great Western Continent, to whose intellectual advancement his great and romantic genius was enthusiastically devoted, as well as by the banks of the Isis and the Cam, his genial influence has been felt and valued; and, whilst distant lands their grateful homage will pay, his countrymen at home will not be backward in the good work. How beautiful and touching is the remark of Archbishop Markham, on his monument in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford:—"Si Christianus fueris. Si amans patriæ. Utroque nomine gloriari potes, Berkleium vixisse."

Mr. Somerville, who hitherto had charmed the congregation with his vocal powers, and helped to educate and train the choir, had been discharged. Subsequently he seems to have fallen into distress, for the Chapter allowed him 40s. as a benevolence, to be applied to his use, after such manner as the Oeconomus should deem fit. The roof of the Cathedral was now to undergo a thorough restoration, the wainscot round the Chancel to be repaired, and the £8 received from Mr. Longfield, on the renewal of a lease of the lands of Farranamannagh, to be applied to these desirable improvements. Next year, 1734, the yearly salary of the Chapter Clerk was settled to be £5.

On May 26, 1735, the Right Hon. William Earl of Inchiquin, applied to the Chapter for a place for his servants to sit in during Divine Service, when it was resolved, that leave be given to his lordship, that his servants may sit in the seat at the south side of the organ, but only at the pleasure of the Chapter. This William was fourth Earl of Inchiquin. In 1741, on the Earl of Thomond's

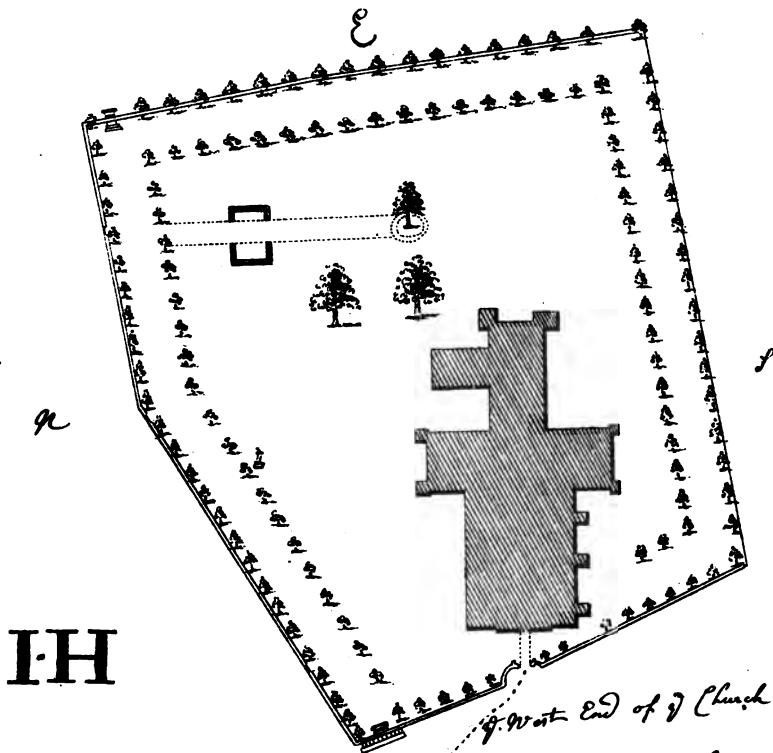
* A flagstone in the south-east corner of this aisle, incised with the letter B, is said to mark their grave.



FRAGMENTS OF EFFIGIES, FITZ GERALD MONUMENT, CLOUTIER CATHEDRAL.

* scale of 50 yards

A Plan of St Church & Church yard
of Clopp
1743



I.H.

The Height of St Tower or Steple is 102 feet
from bottom of St Steple to bottom of dome of Church dome is 47 yards 2³/₄
The width of St ground floor of St Steple is 10 feet and half penny

death, he was made governor of the County Clare, and on the 6th January, 1744, he was appointed Lord of the Bedchamber to Frederick Prince of Wales. On the death of Dean Ward, 1736, Isaac Goldsmith was appointed Dean, and took the Chapter oath April 14. Nothing remarkable occurred in the Annals of the Cathedral for some time, its reparation was the constant object of the Chapter.

In 1739, June 14, Mr. Francis Gore, the Oeconomus, was ordered to pay, as soon as he was able, the sum of £20 borrowed from Bishop Berkeley for the use of the Cathedral, and to give good legal assurance to Mr. George Chinnery for the payment of £100, also borrowed from him for the same purpose. And an application was made to the Bishop by the Dean to change the day of his ordinary visitation from the first Wednesday in September, to the first Wednesday after the 15th June, to which the Bishop gave his ready assent. At this time there was established at Cloyne a fund for supporting the widows and orphans of clergymen, from which a sum of £30 was subsequently borrowed for the use of the Cathedral.

In 1742, June 17th, the Bishop made a grant of the office of Vicar General of the Diocese of Cloyne, to his brother, the Rev. Dr. Robert Berkeley, which was confirmed by the Chapter. From the map (plate iii.) of the Cathedral and Cemetery, made in 1743, and before referred to, the churchyard at this time was planted around the north, south, and east sides, with a double row of trees enclosing a walk. The position of what has been traditionally called the "Fire House," and said to be the remains of a pagan structure, is also given. A pathway runs through it from north to south, terminating in a tree surrounded by a high mound, the extreme edge of which, from the fire house, is about 35 yards, according to the scale on which the map has been laid down. The legend about this tree is thus recorded by Bishop Bennet :—"The trees around the churchyard are said to have been planted by Bishop Maule, about 1730; the old ash has been looked upon as an ancient tree for about 200 years. The large elms in front of the house, and which made part of what was called the Bishop's avenue, are supposed to have been planted by Bishop Crow. The very old ash in the churchyard was blown down, being decayed to the heart, by a violent storm of wind in 1798, and a younger one planted in the same spot in the spring, 1799."—which still survives. In another place the same Bishop says—"The very ancient ash was firmly believed by the common people to have been planted by St. Colman himself."* The walls of the so-called Fire-house are now (June, 1881), 26ft. long, by 16ft. 7in. broad, and 2ft. 10in. thick, greatest height now about 2ft. They run E. and W. At the edge of the N. walk was a sundial, and at the N. W. corner what was most probably a lich gate.

From this time nothing worth recording occurred until January 9, 1748-9, when the "steeple" was struck with lightning during a

* MS. add. to Smith's Cork.

great storm. "It first rent the vaulted arch at the top, tumbled down the bell and three lofts."—(Smith). Bishop Bennet says :—"The vaulted stone roof of the tower was never repaired, but the height was lowered more than six feet, and a vile battlement substituted in its stead." The following entry relating to this occurrence is in the Chapter Book :—"March 5, 1748-9—Ordered that the Oeconomus (Rev. Wm. Ward), do agree with workmen for making a new arch in the steeple, and for repairing the damage done to the said steeple by the late great storm, and that he cause the said works to be done with all convenient speed." At the same time orders were given to repair the damage done to the windows. From the above description of the steeple or round tower before the storm, it appears from Smith's and Bishop Bennet's account to have had the conical cap so typical of the architecture of these structures ; while in the engraving in Ware (Harris, edd.), the top of the tower is like a mitre. In this plate the representation of the Cathedral is very correct. The beautiful window in Poor's Aisle, at the back of the Longfield Monument, was then entire, with the carved heads in the mouldings, some of which may now be seen. In the winter of 1750, the Cathedral was heated after the following primitive fashion—three earthen pans were placed in the Church in which charcoal was burned, and for which Joseph Franklyn, the Verger, received 2s. 10d., at the same time Mr. William Hollister for placing 20 new wooden pipes in the organ and tuning it was paid £24. Next year the Commissioners were in Cloyne, when James Boate received £1 17s. 11d. for their entertainment. The Irish postal arrangements must have been at this time very defective, for on July 14th, Mr. Francis Worrell was paid £1 2s. 9d. for carrying a letter from Cloyne to Dublin, in answer to the Commissioners.

At a Chapter held February 14th, 1753, the melancholy intelligence of Bishop Berkeley's death was announced by the Dean. Whatever respect could be paid to the name and memory of so great a man was done on this occasion, and the Episcopal See being vacant, it was determined by the Dean and Chapter "that the good government of our Church may not fall into disorder, and the goods and Episcopal rights of the See may not suffer loss, to appoint the Rev. Robert Berkeley, D.D., Treasurer of said Cathedral, guardian of the spiritualities of the whole Diocese of Cloyne, and also commissary throughout same." He was succeeded by James Stopford, a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. During this prelate's tenure of the See, the Cathedral underwent some repairs and embellishments.

In 1754 a stucco cornice was set round the church ; Mr. Hollister was engaged in making costly additions to the organ ; the bell is frequently mentioned in the church accounts, repairs and gilding amounted to a considerable sum. July 1st, 1757, William, Earl of Inchiquin, received a grant to him and his heirs for ever, of the pew adjoining his seat. On the death of Bishop Stopford, Dr. Berkeley was again appointed guardian of the spiritualities,

and August 23rd, 1759, Robert Johnson, Dean of Tuam, became his successor in the See. During his occupation, in 1761, the Cathedral was furnished with a stone cornice, which cost £26 7s. 3½d.; it was also hung in black, but for what cause is not stated. July 12th, 1764, the row of trees next to the north wall of the churchyard was ordered to be cut down, and a wall of equal height with the Bishop's garden wall to be built from stile to stile, leaving a passage sufficient for foot passengers; the east, south, and west walls were also to be raised to a proper height. The north wall cost £45 8s. 9d.; it contained 245 perches, at 3s. 9d. per perch. At this time the musical services in the Cathedral had gained considerable notoriety.

In 1766 a set of new movements were added to the organ by Mr. Hollister; William, son of Robert Kennah, gentleman, was elected organist and Vicar Choral, getting three months' leave of absence, the curate of Cloyne meantime doing his duty, at a yearly salary of £15. This year the Cathedral was again decorated, and the throne adorned with crimson Nassau damask curtains. It was also, as if in irony, whitewashed both inside and outside. In January, 1767, Bishop Johnson died, and was buried in the chancel of his Cathedral. He was a benefactor to the poor of Cloyne. Same year the Hon. Aug. Harvey (fourth Earl of Bristol) obtained this See, which he held for a few months, being translated to Derry the next January, when Dr. Charles Agar succeeded. He was enthroned April 8th, 1768, by Dr. Robert Berkeley, who had been for the third time guardian of the spiritualities.

The celebrated Ferdinand Weber was now brought to inspect the organ, to which he made some additions, and Mr. Kennah was ordered, as far as in his power, to instruct the blue boys in the Cathedral Service. His salary was now £40 yearly, and £20 was divided among the singing boys. 1769, Dean Goldsmith died and was succeeded by Dean Pratt, who, dying the following year, Dr. Butts was nominated Dean. 1771 it was rumoured that Mr. Kennah was about to resign the organistship, and the Chapter negotiated with Mr. Horace Boate, who was also to instruct the blue boys. Kilkenny coal and sea coal were now substituted for charcoal; stoves were supplied at a cost of £48 5s. 10d.

The bishop seems to have taken a lively interest in the Cathedral arrangements. Curtains for the organ loft cost £30, besides damask velvet, lace, gold fringes, &c., for the Throne. The velvet came from Dublin to Cloyne by Kilworth. His Lordship's interest in the choir may be estimated from some of his purchases:—Green's Anthems; Handel's overtures; Boyce's collection of Church music; Bond's Anthems; Purcell, Blow and Croft's ditto; a volume of Cathedral music; several ruled music books. Most of this music was purchased for the bishop in England by Dr. Atterbury, besides a spinnet for the use of the boys, who were to be instructed in instrumental as well as vocal music.

An advertisement now appeared in Bagwell's Cork newspaper,

offering a reward for the person who stole the gold lace out of the Cathedral. The sum of £50 was ordered for an altar piece of stucco, and plans to be procured for the erection of a steeple at the entrance of the choir. Next year the bishop himself made some purchases of music in Dublin. A goat skin, to mend the bellows, cost 1s. 8d. Mr. Weber supplied a new choir organ from Dublin at a cost of £120. For this a new gallery was erected, which was elaborately painted and gilded by one Sisk, while the organist was sent to Dublin to copy music at an expense of £17 1s. 3d. A curious custom prevailed in Cloyne at this time to encourage labourers to do their work whenever what was styled the "big ladder" had to be used. The roof of Poor's aisle needed certain repairs, to accomplish which "the big ladder" had to be used, when the men were supplied with two quarts of rum. Next year the roof of the church required some repairs, when a similar encouragement was resorted to, and we find one Mr. Cahill duly presented his bill for 10s. 4d. to the Chapter, for rum to the men for moving the ladders. September 29th, an order was made that £50 be expended in erecting galleries over the stalls of the Prebendaries, which unsightly encroachment now so much obscures this part of the Choir of the Cathedral.

In 1773 the Bishop was in England, when he purchased 12 copies of Baily's, Woodward's and Croft's Anthems. The choir boys were also to be examined closely at the end of every quarter as to their progress in vocal and instrumental music, and the Chapter voted £300 for lengthening the Choir of the Cathedral westward 27 feet and a half. In 1774 slates for the repair of the Cathedral were brought from Kinsale, 1,800 were purchased at 6s. 6d. per thousand, and what is called "the Great Arch," was taken down. This was most probably the ancient choir arch.* The education of the choir was now strictly attended to.

In 1775, July 13th, it being found that Bishop Crow's fund was insufficient for the proper support of the boys of the choir, the Oeconomus was ordered to supply the deficiency, between £12 and £14 for each boy, in future. £3 18s. 10d. was paid for music written in Dublin. A copper tuning instrument for the organ cost 6s. 6d.

But the echo of the gentle accents of Bishop Berkeley had not yet died away amongst the hills and river sides of the Great Western Continent. The battle for independence was now at its height, and never was the name of patriot so identified with a noble cause. Yet amidst the din of warfare, a voice came across the mighty Atlantic, and turned for sympathy towards the small town in the South of Ireland that was associated with Berkeley's honoured name. The American clergy in their adversity

*In building or rather removing the cross wall at the entrance of the choir, which was done to enlarge that part of the church about 1776 by Bishop Agar, as the workmen dug deep in the nave to lay the foundation, they found a row of graves of singular construction, consisting of brick coffins (if they can be so called), exactly suited to the shape of the bodies they contained; but what is curious, one of them ended at the shoulders, nor were any of the bones of the head to be found among those contained in that coffin.—*Bishop Bennet's MS. add. to Smith's Cork.*

remembered him, who not long before had been labouring amongst them, and identifying himself with every good work, for their intellectual welfare. On July 11th, 1776, the Oeconomus was ordered to pay to the Rev. Dr. Berkeley £22 15s. for the relief of the distressed clergy in America.

On July 18th, 1777, William, fourth Earl of Inchiquin, was interred with becoming dignity in the Cathedral Church of Cloyne. He married, firstly, Lady Hamilton, eldest daughter of George, Earl of Orkney; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Stephen, Lord Kilworth. The penalty for burying him in the Cathedral was £10.

The bishop was again purchasing music in Dublin. It is said that the choir of Cloyne had at this time attained as high a degree of excellence as any in Ireland. In 1779 Bishop Agar was translated to Cashel, and Dr. Berkeley was again elected guardian of the spiritualities.

Next year Dr. George Chinnery was translated from Killaloe to Cloyne. His bodily infirmities were of such a nature as to cause him to retire after the service into a small recess constructed at the back of the Throne. He died same year, and was succeeded by Dr. Richard Woodward; Dean Butts died also, when the Hon. John Hewitt was presented. The choir boys were now styled "the young gentlemen of the choir," although the Archdeacon represented to the Chapter the insolent behaviour of John Shaw,* Henry Cornelius, and Michael Angelo Brunett, choristers, towards him.

In consequence of this conduct, an order was issued that the men and boys "shall not be permitted in future to put on their surplices in the Chapter House, but in the organ loft, and take their seats before the officiating clergyman comes." In the following year, July 6th, 1780, this order was rescinded at the request of the bishop, and the boys and singing men were again permitted to robe in the Chapter House with the curate, and follow him into the choir in a decent regular manner. A harpsichord was now used for the improvement of the choir in instrumental music. *An Oratorio* was held this year in the Cathedral.†

In 1781, it was resolved that a new organ was necessary, and the Oeconomus was empowered to receive proposals for same. On Shrove Tuesday Cloyne was visited by another violent hurricane, and so terrible was its force, that it blew down the north side of the churchyard wall, broke 77 panes of glass in FitzGerald's aisle, and 11 in the church. The breaches made in

* Appointed Organist of St. Peter's Church, Cork, Nov. 7, 1791.

† The following advertisement appeared in the *Cork Evening Post* on Monday, July 17, 1780:—"For the benefit of the infirmary at Cloyne, at the Cathedral in Cloyne, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, will be full Cathedral Service. The late Dr. Woodward's celebrated *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*. The favourite airs of *The Messiah*, *Judas Maccabeus*, and *Esther*, will be performed by the gentlemen and children of the choir, assisted by the first instrumental performers, who have generously offered their service on the occasion. Each part will conclude with a grand chorus from *The Messiah*, accompanied with kettle drums, trumpets, &c. Tickets to be had of the Rev. Archdeacon Mockler, in Cloyne; the Rev. Mr. Vincent, and the Rev. Mr. Pratt, in Youghal; the Rev. Thomas Davies, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, and of Mr. Flynn, printer, in Cork. Admittance, 5s. 5d. Service will begin precisely at half after eleven."

the roof occupied the slaters for eleven days dressing the slates; the mouldings of the great west door, and the window over it, had also to undergo repairs. Thirty barrels of lime for this purpose were brought from Carrigtwohill; 1,200 slates were dug out of Daniel Keeff's quarry, with leave to dig 4,000 without charge. On this occasion the *big ladder* had again to be moved, when the men received two bottles of whiskey for their trouble. Labour must have been scarce at this time, for one Peter Cail, a soldier, was employed five days in dressing slates at the church. Nor does skilled handicraft seem to have been much better off, for a tinker was employed in rectifying a smoky flue, and soldering the handle of the Flagon for the Communion. The charge for bringing three tons of timber and 2,000 laths from Cork to Farsit was 8s. 2d. New lofts and step ladders were put up in the Round Tower, at a cost of £16. The choir boys were encouraged with premiums from the bishop, and Handel's Messiah in score was added to the music.

In the last week of December, Cloyne was for the second time this year visited by a storm. It took nine days to dress and lay the slates necessary to repair the injury done this time, and as the "great ladder" had again to be put in requisition, five bottles of whiskey were bestowed on those who assisted.

In 1782, August 22nd, Mr. James Roche was appointed organist. He did not long preside over the organ, for 31st January, 1783, John Lewis Gibson was appointed, as well as examiner and instructor of the boys, one Epinetus Tape having previously acted as deputy, and John Finlater was sent from Dublin to Cloyne, as a boy fit for the choir. The gallery at the south side of the organ was appropriated to the use of the present bishop and the families of his successors. The boys were now ordered to put on the surplices in FitzGerald's aisle, and take their stalls or seats before the officiating clergyman comes into the choir. In 1784, June 17th, it was agreed that whenever the inhabitants of Cloyne shall purchase a fire engine, the Oeconomus shall pay one-third; and July 1st the sum of £22 was received from Abraham Foster, Esq., in full, for fines and fees for permitting his father and mother to be buried in the aisle of the church.

Mr. Gibson was now doing his duty so much to the satisfaction of the bishop, that he gave him leave to employ a deputy on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted, provided the bishop approve of the deputy.

Nothing of any consequence occurred till the year 1790, when the Right Hon. Lady Orkney was buried in the Cathedral; she had been wife to Murrough, fifth Earl of Inchiquin, whom she married in March, 1753, and succeeded to her mother's title of Orkney. Her ladyship was born deaf and dumb, had been married by signs, and usually resided at Rostellan. The following curious anecdote is recorded of this countess:—"Shortly after the birth of her first child, the nurse, with considerable astonishment, saw the mother cautiously approach the cradle in which the

infant was sleeping, evidently full of some deep design. She watched her mistress eagerly. The countess having perfectly assured herself that the child really slept, took out a large stone which she had concealed under her shawl, and, to the horror of the nurse, raised it with an intent to fling it down immediately. Before the nurse could interpose, the countess had flung the stone, not, however, as she had apprehended, at the child, but on the floor, where, of course, it made a great noise. The child immediately awoke and cried. The countess, who had looked with maternal eagerness at the result of her experiment, fell on her knees in a transport of joy. She had discovered that her child possessed the sense which was wanting in herself." In 1791, the Chapter contributed five guineas towards the repair of the streets of Cloyne. In 1794 Bishop Woodward died. He took a deep interest in the amelioration of the Irish poor, and published, (Dublin, 1775), "A plan for their maintenance, &c." He was buried in the FitzGerald aisle, where is a monument to his memory. Bishop Bennet succeeded, the friend and correspondent of Dr. Samuel Parr; both were schoolfellows. Lady Inchiquin was this year interred in the Cathedral in the family vault. In 1795, the FitzGerald and Poor aisles were roofed at a cost of £45 10s.

At this time there existed a curious wall of masonry, similar to the tower, with a curve corresponding, quite close to the door of the Round Tower. This carried a flight of steps, called in records, the "steeple steps," which were not removed for some years after. This year an application was laid before the Chapter from the Catholic inhabitants of Cloyne, for help to repair their church in the town, when ten guineas were ordered to be paid by the Oeconomus for that purpose.

In 1796, the bishop proposed to make some alteration in the original intent of Bishop Crow's bequest* but the opinion of Theobald Wolf defeated his design. "It is intended (said the learned counsel) that the boys designed to be had in the choir are to be apprenticed to the curate of the Cathedral Church, who is no chorister or musician, but the curate is to agree with the choristers to instruct and educate the boys for the choir, and this

* The following Inscription, on a tablet over the door of Bishop Crow's school has been kindly communicated by Mr. J. E. Morehead, the Head Master :—

MUNIFICENTIAM
REVERENDI ADMODUM IN CHRISTO PATRIS
CAROLI CROW S.T.P.
CLONENSIS OLIM EPISCOPI
FIDELITATE ET VIGILANTIA
ADAUCTAM
HISCE ÆDIBUS EXTRUCTIS,
IN USUM DEMUM ET PIETATIS ET LITERARUM
PROVEXERUNT.
— FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D.C.L., PRECENTOR.
JOHANNES GULIELMUS BENNETT, A.M., THESAURARIUS.
A.D. 1808.

is done to prevent a chorister from having it in his power to dispose of any boy's time, or send him away from the service of the choir of said Cathedral, in case he be a remarkably good singer."

In 1798 (September 7), the Chapter paid thirty guineas to the general subscription for preserving the peace of the country. The distress that followed these disturbed times fell heavily on Cloyne, and immediately after they had to pay £15 for the relief of the poor in their town. The dean appears to have been a continual non-resident, so much so that the bishop was requested, in 1803, to apply to him to come to Cloyne, and there hold a Chapter. The next year witnessed his death.

1804 (September 17), Dr. James A. Hamilton, Dean of Ross, was presented. He was one of the roll of distinguished men who held the deanery; he was the first astronomer of Armagh, and contributed some valuable papers to the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Next year a controversy arose whether the vicars choral are not by law obliged to perform the duty of reader of Cathedral, or pay a substitute.

In 1807, an opinion was obtained to the effect that the Dean and Chapter can enforce them to procure and pay a reader.

In 1809, the thanks of the Chapter are given to the bishop for his donation of a silver alms box for the use of the Cathedral.

In 1812, the sum of £562 was ordered to be paid to Clementi, of London, for the new organ and expenses. In 1815, Dean Hamilton died in the Observatory, Armagh, and was succeeded by Alex. Arbuthnott.

A cloud seems at this time to have passed over this once famous choir, with its costly and extensive musical library, for on September 24, 1817, it was reported that the organ in the Cathedral is frequently not played upon during Sunday evening Service, and sometimes not even on Sunday mornings. To rectify this abuse, the Chapter determine to withhold the usual donation of £20, and they require the organist to perform every Sunday morning and evening during the year, to play a voluntary before service, that during his absence he should employ a proper substitute, but on no account a member of the choir. Thus matters continued till 1819, when (November 9) Dr. Austen proposed an improvement in the management of Crow's school—namely, that the boys of the choir should receive education, maintenance and clothing, on the same terms as the boys on the foundation, which was accepted by the Chapter, and an order made for their removal as soon as the school house was fit.

On August 8, 1820, it was proposed to open a subscription, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Bishop Bennet, and the Oeconomus was ordered to apply £30 from the Chapter Fund for that purpose. This monument has been set up against one of the pillars of the arches of the nave. It represents an Indian kneeling under a palm tree, with an inscription detailing the chief events of his life, and the societies in

whose welfare he took a deep interest. He was succeeded by Bishop Warburton, who was translated from Limerick.

In 1823, Dean Arbuthnott was raised to the Bishopric of Killaloe, and was succeeded by Thomas John Burgh.

In 1826, Dr. John Brinkley was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne. His eminence, as an astronomer, need not be referred to here. He died, 1835, (September 14), and was buried under the College Chapel. There is a tablet to his memory at Cloyne, which records his attainments in general literature, natural history, and science. At his death he was President of the Royal Irish Academy. From time to time we read of the intentions of the Chapter to enlarge the Cathedral. In 1828, the attendance of the parishioners was so great, that the bishop expressed a wish that this resolution of the Chapter should be carried out, and a committee was appointed to receive plans, the expense not to exceed £300. In 1829 (July 24), the seats were re-distributed, the bishop's being No. 1 in the gallery.

From July 10, 1830, to January 29, 1834, there is no record of a Chapter meeting. Next year the Oeconomus was ordered to surround the Round Tower, at a sum not exceeding £25, when the wall was removed; and Mr. Gibson, the organist, memorialled the Chapter for his long services of 54 years. August 26, 1841, an application was made to the Chapter by some gentlemen composing a society of antiquaries, stating that some interesting remains of antiquity had been lately discovered in the Round Tower of Ardmore, and requesting privilege to make researches in the Round Tower of Cloyne with a similar object. It was resolved that permission be granted to those gentlemen to make excavations and other investigations in the Round Tower, consistently with the perfect security of the building, and subject to the control of our Oeconomus, with the understanding that if any remains or other relics be discovered, they shall be the property of the Dean and Chapter, and that any injury done may be made good. It is to be regretted, for the sake of those concerned, that this investigation terminated unsuccessfully. One of the gentlemen wrote an account of the transaction to Dr. Petrie, who criticised it severely in his work on the Round Towers of Ireland. It appears that some time previously a quantity of the *debris* from the churchyard had been shovelled into the lower chamber of the Round Tower, which contained a quantity of human bones, from which the chamber was pronounced to have been sepulchral. This statement did not transpire until after the investigation. The old Chapter Book closes with a vote of that body to collect funds to erect in the Cathedral a monument to Bishop Berkeley, but this good resolution has never been carried out.

MONUMENTS

IN THE

NORTH TRANSEPT OR THE FITZ-GERALD AISLE.

The north window of this transept consists of three compartments, and has lately been filled with stained glass, to the memory of some members of the Lawless family. The glass, which is extremely beautiful, was manufactured by Mayer, of Munich. 1st.—Represents the raising of Lazarus, "Lazarus come forth;" John Lawless, who died March 2, 1857. 2nd.—The ascension, "He ascended into heaven." In Memoriam, Clement Francis Lawless, who died May 12, 1877. 3rd.—The angel appearing to the women—"He is risen;" Mary Lawless, who died November 8, 1846.

Beneath this window, in the N.E. corner, is the altar tomb of the Fitzgeralds, seneschals of Imokilly, one of the most powerful septs in this country. It was formerly against the north wall under the window, but was moved to its present site some years ago—Plate IV. Over the tomb is a tablet, beneath a canopy, supported by pillars of marble, on which is this inscription:

EPITAPHIVM IOHANIS DE GERALDINIS MILITIS
ANNO DOMINI 1611.
HIC SITVS EST MILES MAGNI DE STIRPE GERALDI
ÆTERNA CVIVS PATRIA LAVDE SONAT
HOSPITIO CELEBRIS DOCTRINA CLARVS ET ARMIS
DIGNA FVIT VIRTVS NOBILITATE VIRI
OMNIPOTENS ANIMAM RAPIAT MISERATVS IN ALTVM
DVRA HÆC EXANIMVM MARMORA CORPVS HABET
ILLIVS & GESTA IN PACE & QVAM PLVRIMA BELLO
TE DOCEANT VIVI LECTOR AMICE VALE

OBIT PRÆDICTVS EQVES ANNO ÆTATIS 85 DIE VERO MENSIS IANVARIJ 15 ANNO DOMINI 1612
SVB HOC ETIAM MARMORE REQUIESCIT FILIVS CVM PATRE QVI IMMATVRA MORTE
PATRI PRÆRIPVIT ITER ANNO ÆTATIS 43 DIE VERO MENSIS MARTIJ 10 ANNO DOMINI 1612

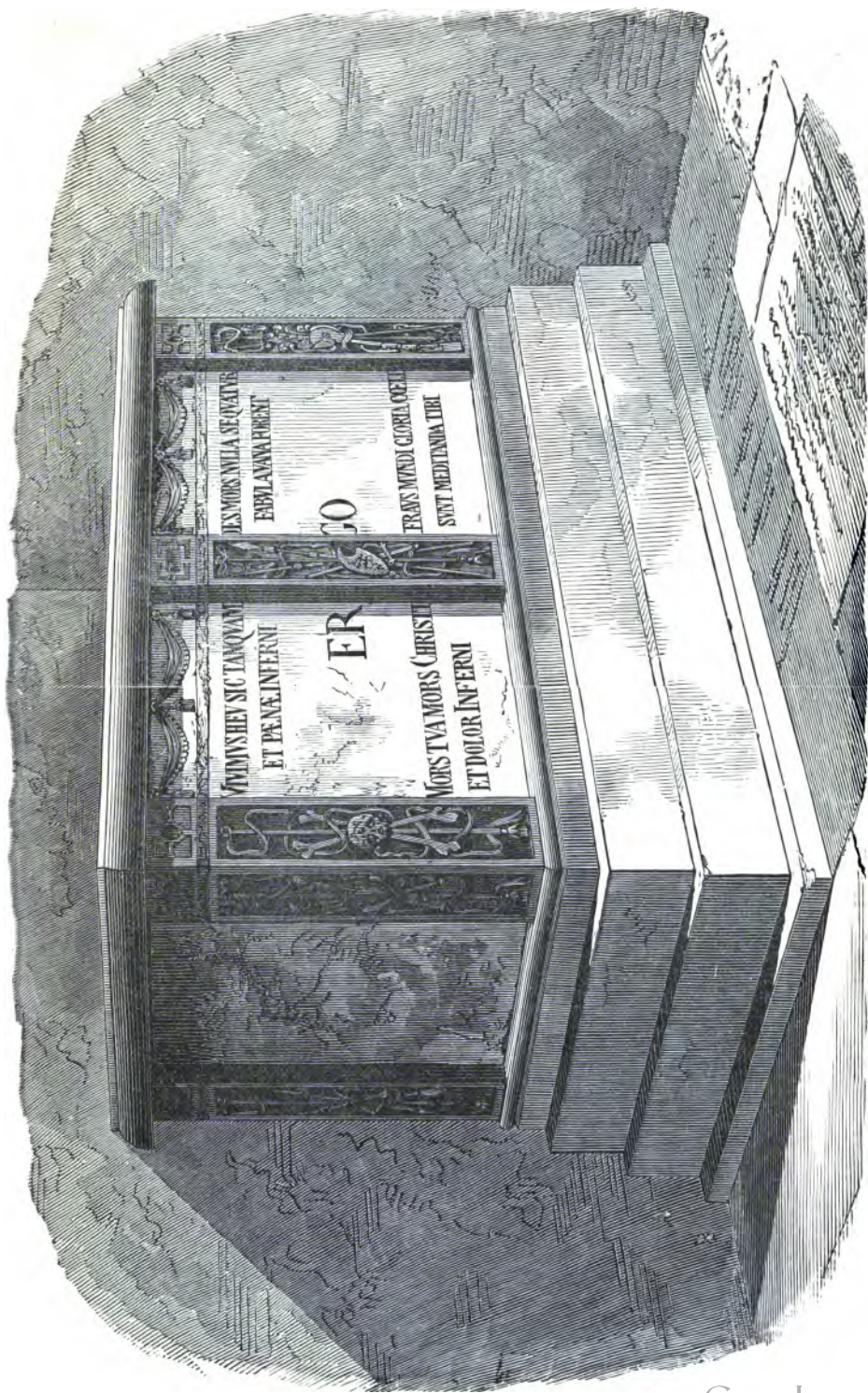
The enlarged views of two of the pilasters on the front of the tomb will give a good idea, not only of the matchlock, but other weapons of the period, the shield, sword, dagger, halbert, and spear, Plate V. Two figures in armour, kneeling, formerly adorned the top of the tomb; it is said they were fastened by iron cramps, which having given way, the figures fell down and were broken—two fragments only remain, and are now on the tomb, Plate III. The monument is composed of red, black, and white marble, polished. This tomb was converted by the Earls of Thomond to their own use. Dermot O'Brien, Fifth Baron of Inchiquin, mar. Ellen, eldest dr. of Sir Edmund Fitz G. Knt. of Cloyne, and sister to Sir John Fitz Edmund; the Fitzgeralds, in the direct line, ended in a dr. about 1668, who mar. an O'Brien. Arms, "A Saltier," (no tinctures remain), most probably they were the *ermine* of the Earls of Desmond.*

* The following extracts from the transcript of the "Irish Book of Funerals," in the Library of the College of Heralds, London, refer to interments in this tomb.

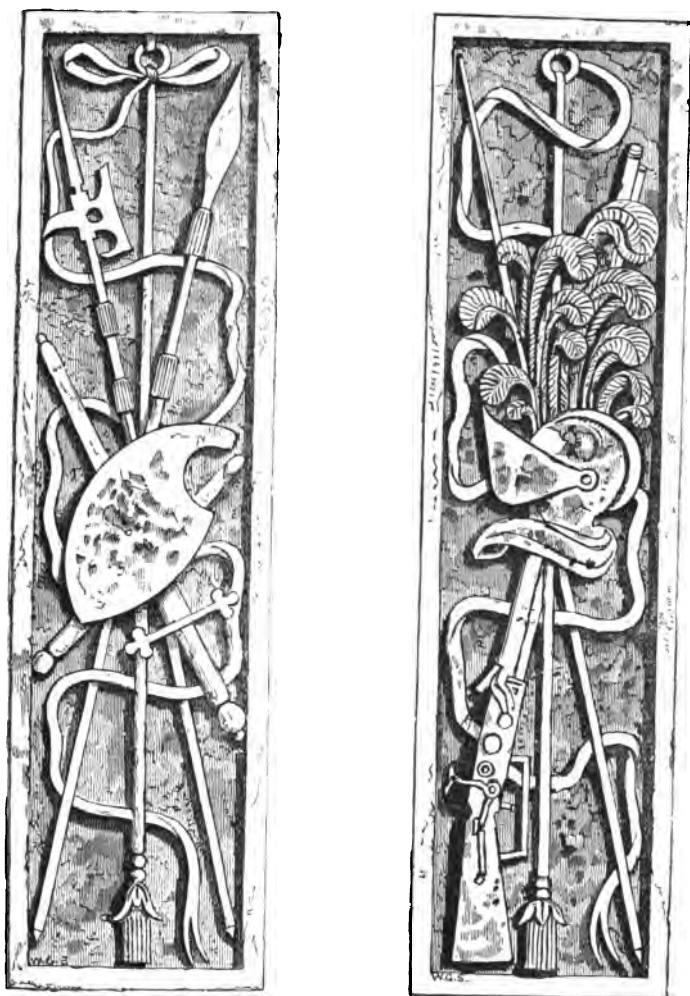
"James Fitzgerald, of Rostelan, co. Cork, Esq., only s. & h. of Thomas Fitz G. of same, Esq., s. of Sir John Fitz G., of Cloyne, Knt., s. of Edmond Fitz G., of same, Esq. dep. at Rostelan 15 Aug., 1635, and was bur. at Cloyne, he mar. Mary, dr. of Theobald Bourke, of Brittas, no issue. Test. by said Mary, rec. 18 June, 1636."

"Sir John Fitzgerald, late of Ballymalloe, co. Cork, Knt., eldest s. & h. of Sir Edward F. G., Knt., eldest s. & h. of Sir John F. G., of Cloyne, Knt. Sir John mar. Ellen, 3rd. dr. of David Lord Barry, Vis., Buttevant, issue 5 s. & 2 drs., viz.—Edmond, eldest s. & h., James, Thomas, Garrett, John, all unmd. Honora, eldest dr., and Ellen, unmd. Sir John dep. at Ballymalloe, 2nd Jan., 1640, and was bur. in the Cathedral of Cloyne, in the monument of his ancestors. Subscribed by Thomas Skiddy, gent., agent for said Edmond, ret. 9 Aug., 1641."

"Rt. Hon. William O'Brien, 3rd Earl of Inchiquin, mar. Mary, dr. of Sir Edwd. Villiers, and sister to the Earl of Jersey, issue 3 s. & 2 drs., viz.—William, now 4th Earl of Inchiquin, Charles, and James, 2 drs. Ladie Marie mar. Hon. Robt. Fitzgerald, 18 Earl of Kildare, and Ladie Harriet mar. Robert, s. to Col. Henry Sandford. He died Thursday, 24th Dec., 1719, and was bur. the Sunday following in his vault in the Cathedral of Cloyne. Attested by the present 4th Earl. Entered, &c., 12 Aug., 1707." See p. 24.



MONUMENT OF SIR JOHN FITZGERALD CLOYNE CATHEDRAL.



SCULPTURES, FITZ GERALD MONUMENT, CLOYNE CATHEDRAL.

West wall—On a mural slab, "Sacred to the memory of Frederick Donnelly Wise, Rostellan, who died at Decca, Bengal, on the 8th of April 1868, aged 19 years." "He asked life of thee, and thou gavest it him, even length of days for ever and ever."

On *do*.—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, aged 67, 1794; whose superior talents, enlightened by extensive Learning, and invigorated by an active intercourse with the world, were devoted to the discharge of his duty as a Citizen, Parochial Minister, and Prelate, with the most earnest zeal, soundest discretion, and truest liberality. He planned, and was the principal Institutor of the House Industry in Dublin, 1773.

"He was an eloquent and distinguished Advocate in the House of Peers for the Repeal of the Roman Catholic Penal Statutes in 1782: and the Author of 'the Present state of the Church of Ireland,' published in 1787, and is hence justly to be denominated the Father of the Poor—the friend of Toleration—and the Support and Ornament of the Protestant Established Religion.

"In pious gratitude for the uninterrupted happiness which she owed to his amiable domestic character, this Monument is erected by his afflicted widow, Susanna Woodward, 1795."

Do.—"Sacred to the memory of the Revd. Richard Woodward, D.D., Rector of Glanworth in this Diocese, Second son of Dr. Richard Woodward, Late Lord Bishop of Cloyne; Born 12 July, 1768; married 1793, to Elizabeth daughter of John Bathoe, Esq. of Bath; Died at Nice, 11 December 1828, and was interred in this Cathedral, January 8, 1829."

Do. "Francis Blake Woodward, son of Richard Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and Susanna his wife, died the 17th of Sep. 1784, aged 18. A youth who by the union of uncommon talents, with firmness of principle and engaging manners, and by a distinguished career in literary attainments, held forth to deservedly fond parents, (and to numerous friends less partial), the most flattering hope, that he would prove an ornament to his country. The providence of God appointed for him a better lot. To be rescued from temptation, in the prime of innocence, and to afford a striking instance of the vanity of human hopes."

"John, son of the above mentioned Richard Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and Susanna his wife, died the 19th of Feb., 1785, aged 11."

"Thomas, son of Richard Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and Susanna his wife, departed this life the 28 of March, 1812, aged 40 years. He married in 1801, Frances daughter of Sampson Jervois, Esq., of Bandon, by whom he left five children; wherever he was known, he was esteemed, beloved, revered. For purity of principle, for benignity of spirit, for sanctity of mind and heart, his judgment was exact, without severity, his benevolence diffusive, without ostentation, his piety ardent, without mixture of enthusiasm, he endured with invincible equanimity languishing decline, and when nature was exhausted, he walked through the valley of the shadow of death and feared no evil."

E. wall—"Margaritæ Corker, Petri Wallis de Shanagary Chiliarchæ ex Andria Baker, de Carrigrohan, filiæ, piæ, pudicæ, literatæ, beneficæ. Edwardus Croker de Ballinalloe armig. Charrissimæ conjugii, posuit, Obiit xvii die Julii A.D. MDCCXXI.

"Hic etiam jacent, Catherine Baker, Matertera, et Mehetable Foulke, soror Margaritæ. Obiit Catharina xxviii die Martii, A.D. MDCCXIV, Obiit Mehetable i die Julii A.D. MDCCIII."

Arms. *Ar.* a lion ramp. *az.* Imp. *az.* 2 hearts in chief *gu.* Motto, "*Sacrificium Deo cor contritum.*"

S. wall—"Sacred to the memory of Sally OBryen, who died at Rostellan, 17 May, 1793, aged 23 years; Her disconsolate Father placed this Marble here as inadequate to express his affection, as to her Angelic Virtues."

Beneath this monument is a Piscina within a niche, 3*ft.* 8*in.* high, 23½*in.* broad at the base. It contains two circular water drains. "They were formerly placed near an altar in a church, and were used to receive the water in which the priest washed his hands, as well as that with which the chalice was rinsed, at the time of the celebration of the mass. In many instances, particularly in those of Early English and Early decorated date, there are two basons and

drains. In this country the piscina is almost invariably on the south side of the altar, and usually in the south wall—no piscinas are known to exist in this country of earlier date than the middle of the twelfth century, and of that age they are extremely rare—altars were commonly placed at the eastern ends of aisles, previous to the Reformation. The existence of a piscina is always a sign that an altar once stood near it, except in vestries." Parker's Gloss, s. v.

Under the monument of Bishop Woodward in the pavement is a fragment of an ancient tomb stone with the upper part of a floriated cross, the letters D K E and part of a date 15.

Under the Croker monument is a slab incised with the letter B, said to be the grave of Bishop Berkeley's two children.

NORTH AISLE.

North wall mural slab—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, George Butt, Esq., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, upwards of 28 years Surgeon to the Cloyne district; Born at Adare in the county of Limerick, December 7th, 1777; Died at Cloyne, September 4th, 1845: Plain, but since it bears his name not unadorned memorial of his worth, a grateful tribute of affectionate remembrance. To one of the fondest relatives, the most warm hearted, and guileless of men, this tablet to his memory is mournfully inscribed. Promoted at the early age of 21 to the rank of surgeon in the naval service of his sovereign, he was after a short service abroad appointed to a staff situation in the Island of Antigua, there on the 21st of April, 1802, he married Sarah, daughter of.....Jacobs, Esq., of that Island, for forty years his fond and willing partner in every generous and charitable act; she preceded him by but a short interval to the grave, having died at Cloyne, November 6th, 1843. Returning to his native country in the year 1810 with the highest marks of respect from the Naval authorities he had served, he settled at Cloyne, attracted by the beauty of its situation, which had charmed the eye of Berkeley, and devoted to the relief of the poor, and the comparative obscurity of rural practice, medical ability and skill, which must have placed him in the foremost rank of his profession, in a wider field. A stranger when he came, he held for more than 30 years the highest place in the confidence and affection of all ranks, and classes in the vicinity, the intimate and valued friend and trusted physician of the last two prelates who occupied the palace of this See, esteemed by all, he was emphatically the friend of those that were in sorrow, or distress, manly, honest, generous and sincere, with a disposition free from selfishness, a heart deeply susceptible of the emotion of gratitude to God, and equally sensitive to the sorrows of man, while his kindness of nature and truthfulness of character won for him the love and respect of all who knew him. He was the idol of the poor, whose tears and blessings followed him to the tomb. As his life was honoured, so his death was calm, in sleep was his spirit taken to his God, in his usual health, he laid him down to rest, to wake no more, until the Resurrection morning, from the tranquil slumber of his ordinary sleep, without a pang to disturb the placid serenity of his features, without a struggle or a groan, he gently passed to the still repose of death. 'When the ear heard him then it blessed him, when the eye saw him, it bore witness to him.'

"In the grave within the iron railing, near the south western angle of this Cathedral, far from the ashes of their kindred, but near the home of their adoption, and amid the scenes he loved, in a spot long selected by himself, repose, side by side, the remains of him, and of his beloved and affectionate wife. 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.'

Do.—"Erected by his widow, in memory of Paul Lawless, Esq., son of the late John Lawless, Esq., of Woodview, Cloyne, died Aug. 7th, 1865, aged 48, shortly after his return from Queensland where he had resided for 25 years. 'I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me.'—2 Samuel XII. 23."

The tablet is supported by an Emu and a Kangaroo, arms, az. on a chief indented sa. three garbs or. motto, *Virtute et numine*.

On a window; subject, "Christ walking on the water," and "the Disciples distributing the loaves to the multitude." "S. M. Reverendi Thomæ Bartolomei M'Creery, A.B. qui lector ultimus hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis, a Sancto Colmano post Christum natum sexto, fundatæ, muneribus officii sacri, annos

quindecim perfunctus, obiit 14 Dec. 1877, annos quadraginta quinque natus, amici mærentes posuerunt."

Adjacent in the pavement.—"John R. Upton, Esq., late of B. Braher, died March 1, 1830, aged 79 years, and is here interred."

Do.—"Master Hanning," a child.

Do., near western door.—"This tomb is erected by Elizabeth Bidgood, in memory of her beloved husband William Bidgood who departed this life the 8 day of August 1825, aged 38 years

The Lord did on my side engage
From heav'n his throne my cause upheld,
And snatch'd me from the furious rage
Of threatening waves that proudly swell'd."

NAVE.

Against first pier S. — "Erected by his surviving children and grandchildren as a small mark of their affection. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Hingston, LL.D., Vicar General of the diocese of Cloyne, and Rector and Vicar of the parish of Aghabulloge, eminently distinguished during a long life for unaffected piety, extensive benevolence and hospitality, no less than for classical and legal attainments, and universally admitted integrity and impartiality. He fell asleep in Jesus, 6th Dec. 1840, in the 85th year of his age. The state of this Cathedral attests the faithfulness with which he discharged the duties of Oeconomus to the Dean and Chapter, for 40 years, and the fact of no appeal having been made from his decisions, as Judge of the consistorial court for half a century, proves his accurate knowledge of Ecclesiastical Law, the equity of his mind, and the soundness of his judgment."

On pier opposite.—"This monument is erected by their children as a small mark of their love. Sacred to the memory of the Revd. James Hingston, Rector and Vicar of Whitechurch, Diocese of Cloyne, who departed this life January 23rd, 1851, aged 67. Also of Lucinda his wife who died August 3rd, 1848, aged 55. They lived together for several years in uninterrupted conjugal affection and trusted only in the freeness and fullness of God's grace, pleading only the blood, merits and prevailing intercession of the Lord Jesus Christ. They were kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation, and in their conduct, conversation, and course through life, were enabled to glorify his holy name, and to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and when summoned hence away they gently fell asleep, resting securely on the bosom of eternal love. 'Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.'"

In the immediate vicinity of the font, which stands on a pedestal 6ft. 7in. in height, and is 27in. square by 12in. in depth, are two ancient tombstones side by side, the one next the font has a cross in relief with supports at irregular distances, it is said to have been the lid of a stone coffin, (Pl. VI., fig. 5), the other one has a cross floree, with the letters TAISN . . 1577 on one side, and on the other IHS. MARIA. Here is the burial place of the Smyths of Rathcoursey, on a small stone are the letters D.S., a horse-shoe with four nail heads between, and M.S. beneath, alongside is a stone with this inscription, now almost obliterated, "Mary Smith, daughter of Francis Smith, of Rathcoursey, Gnt. of the age of 3 months, who departed this life the 7th of May, An. Dm. 1675.

Against and pier S.—The figure of an Indian kneeling under a palm tree, his hands clasped on an open bible, resting on his knees, in the attitude of supplication, the countenance is vividly expressive, and seems full of gratitude for the blessings of that liberty by which he has just been made free. There is an Oriental picturesqueness about the group, which recalls the landscape described in a line of Bishop Heber's beautiful missionary hymn, "From many an ancient river, from many a palmy plain." Inscription—"Sacred to the memory of the Right Rev. William Bennet, D.D., for 26 years Lord Bishop of the diocese of Cloyne. A man of varied attainments, refined literary taste, singularly modest and courteous in manners, of great simplicity of spirit, and genuine philanthropy of heart. Called in the providence of God to a high and responsible office in the Church of England, he was anxious that she should maintain that dignified post in the defence and dissemination of the Holy

Scriptures, which the Reformation taught her to occupy, and which her interest and duty alike forbid her to abandon, he therefore, during a period of ten years, was a zealous Vice-President of that noble Institution, the British and Foreign Bible Society ; its sacred cause was near his heart ; its vindication opened his lips, and drew from their concealment talents of no mean order, nor was death permitted to close his eyes until he had witnessed its unparalleled success, under the manifest blessing of the Most High. He resigned his spirit into the hands of his creator, on the 16th day of July, 1820, in the 75th year of his age."

Bishop Bennet died in London, and was buried in the church of Plumstead, in Kent. This monument was executed in London, by J. Heffernan, who was a native of Cloyne, and an artist of considerable ability.

Do., against the next pier.—Beneath a representation of a globe, telescope, &c., is this inscription, "Sacred to the memory of the Right Rev. John Brinkley, D.D., late Bishop of Cloyne, previously Professor of Astronomy in Dublin College, and up to his death President of the Royal Irish Academy. He died in Dublin, September, 1835, aged 69 years, and his remains were deposited in the vaults of the University.

Quick in discerning and rewarding professional merit, and anxious to rule with firmness, without severity, he succeeded in maintaining discipline without provoking complaint. In general literature and natural history, as well as in science, his attainments were accurate and diversified, and his communications interesting and instructive ; learned without pedantry, and pious without ostentation, unaffectedly kind to every member of his household, liberal in his charity, and given to hospitality. His death was generally deplored, and his memory is justly revered by those who have raised this humble record of his worth."

Do., on pier opposite.—"This tablet is erected by Henry Croker Garde, in memory of his beloved father, Rev. Thomas William Garde, B.A., who died 20th December, 1878, in his seventieth year. He was for 29 years Preacher and Prebendary of Cloyne Cathedral. 'We preach Christ crucified.'—1 Cor. 1-23."

SOUTH TRANSEPT OR POOR'S AISLE.

South wall.—"John Longfield, of Castlemary, Esq., dyed the 22nd of Aprile, 1730, aged 77 years, and Robert Longfield, of Castlemary, Esq., dyed March the 10th, 1765, aged 77 years, Margaret, Viscountess Longueville, died April 16th, 1809, aged 73 years. Here lieth the remains of Richard, Lord Viscount Longueville, of Castlemary. He died the 23rd of May, 1811, aged 74 years. He was respected and lamented by all who knew him. Col. Mountiford Longfield, of Castlemary, departed this life 8th June, 1819, in the 73rd year of his age, and Frances, his wife, died 24th April, 1830, aged 82 years."

This monument quite blocks up the very fine S. window of the transept, which is the most ancient part of the Cathedral—the architecture is of the latter part of the 12th century. At the E. side is a piscina built up in the wall.

East wall, adjacent.—"Maria Bruen, wife of Lieut.-Col. Richard Longfield, of Castlemary, departed this life Octer the 12th, 1819, aged 29 years."

Wall opposite.—"This tablet, to the memory of Colonel W. H. Longfield, West Cork Artillery, who died October 5th, 1877, is placed here by his brother officers, as a testimony of the sincere affection with which he was regarded by all who served under him."

Arms. *gu.* a chev. erm. between seven crosses crosslet fitchee *ar.* motto, "Parcere subjectis."

Do., "M. S. Hugonis Lumley de Ballymaloe in hoc vicinio, Armi. Viri fortis, probi, antiquæ simplicitatis, Angliâ quidem nati, hujus vero Patriæ colentissimi. Hoc pietatis ergo qualecunque desiderii, exemplar patris optime meriti, Henricus Lumley filius et heres, moriens posuit." Arms. *gu.* on a fess between three popinjays *az.* as many mullets *sa.* impaling *sa.* six bezants 3-2-1.

Over a large altar tomb in N.E. corner.—"Here lyeth the body of Captaine Richard Bent, late of Carrigacotta, who departed this life on Saturday, the tenth day of Aprill, in the year of our Lord 1680.

Here lyeth also the body of his well-beloved wife, Mistrese Mary Bent, who

departed this life on Sunday, the seventeenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1678." Arms. Three battle axes in pale impaling a chev. betw. three gloves (no tinctures.)

Do., "From this vault shall, at the last day rise the reanimated body of Susan Adams, more fair, more lovely and more excellent, (since, with our God all things are possible) than when at 18 years of age, she left a circle of admiring friends, to seek the unfading wreath of bliss eternal, bestowed on meekness, piety, and virtue, whilst, by the setting up this sublunary token of remembrance, a momentary consolation has been lent to her afflicted mother. June, 1804.

Her father, the Rev. Tobias Adams, survived this heartfelt calamity seven months, he died January, 1805."

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Anne Owen, who departed this life in the 78th year of her age, the 8th day of August, 1796.

This small monument is erected in grateful remembrance of her many amiable virtues, by her affectionate husband, Robert Owen, Esq., of Shropshire, who also died September 25th, 1810, aged 85."

(The above epitaph was written by Mrs. Piozzi, the friend of Dr. Johnson.)

Do., "To the memory of the Right Rev. Charles Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne, deceased 9th August, A.D., 1826, aged 72 years.

This memorial of affectionate regret is erected by his disconsolate widow, Frances Warburton, and children. He was consecrated Bishop of Limerick 13th July, 1806, and translated to this See 20th September, 1820. To a dignified deportment in the strict discharge of his Holy Office, he united most engaging sauvoy of manners and unbounded benevolence."

On a flag in the pavement in front of this monument over the entrance to the vault, is inscribed:—"The Right Reverend Charles Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne, obit August 9, 1826, aged 72 years, Selina, daughter of the above-mentioned Charles, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, obit March 12, 1826."

About the centre of this aisle is a stone, with a floriated cross.

SOUTH AISLE.

Window with two lights.—1. A palm tree. Legend—"The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree." No. 2. A fir tree with brambles. Legend—"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree." Crest—"A stag's head erased." H. H. 1863. Inscrp.—"In memory of Thomas Hill, born in Cloyne, 1775, died 1859; and of his wife, Catherine, fellow-worshippers in the church on earth, 54 years of married life. They died in the faith of Jesus to join the church in heaven. 'I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord. Whosoever believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.'"

On a window—Subject—"The Ascension of our Lord, soldiers asleep, &c." Inscription—"In memoriam, Rev. James Daly, obit Jan. 26th, 1865."

Mural Slab.—"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Ann Hugo, relict of the late Thomas Hugo, of Drumeen, in the County of Wicklow, Esq. Died at Castlemary, the 16th of February, 1831, aged 79 years, Eliza Armstrong, her daughter, died 21st of September, 1833, aged 53 years."

Do. "Erected by John Morgan Smith, in memory of his dearly beloved wife Hannah, who died at Ballycotton, June 26, 1865, aged 24 years."

In 1880, the following inscriptions, which were in the lately disused church of Igthermurragh, were deposited in Cloyne Cathedral, with the consent of the Dean; the church was then taken down, and the entire materials sold for £5. It is to be hoped that the representatives of the Supple and Pittman families will see that these monuments, with their elaborate frames, armorial bearings, mantlings, crests, and other ornaments, will be set up in the Cathedral with becoming respect.

"Edmundo Supple, Armig. hic juxta recondito, qui discessit 1 mo. Jan. 1648, Martinus Supple, Armiger, filius ejus unicus et superstes et sibi et genti suæ posuit hoc sepulchrale marmor." Arms, *or* an anchor *az*. On a chief of the second three arming buckles, in fess of the first. Crest, "a hand in armour holding an anchor."

"This monument and vault was erected by William Pittman, of Garraniames, Gent. Anno. 1716. Here lyeth ye body of his mother,

Mrs. Catherine Pittman, and his son, Mr. William Pittman, who departed this life in ye 17 year of his age, April 26th, 1716. His mother departed this life in ye 66 year of her age, Xer. ye 7th., 1716."

Arms. *az.* two scimitars in saltier, between four leaves *or.*, crest, over a helmet on a rope, a bird volant *sa.*

A little to the S. of the Fire-House, the following inscription, irregularly incised on an upright stone, at the top carvings of the emblems of the passion, may be worth noticing here. The Rev. John Curtin was Parish Priest of Cloyne at this period.

"Curtenius jacet hic doctissimus ille Joannes,
Cloneus Pastor, Mystarumque jubar.
Obiit An. D. 1726 Martii 25, (Etatis suæ 70.)"

SEALS OF THE SEE OF CLOYNE.

The arms of the See are, *az.* a mitre *ar.* between three crosses patee fitchee, of the second."

Plate 6, fig 1.—The seal of Nicholas Effingham, Bishop of Cloyne, 1214-1320, is from a drawing preserved in the "Registrum Novum," of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, legend, SIG : NICH : DEI : GRATIA : EPISCOFVS : CLONENSIS.

Fig. 2.—✠ SIGILL : : COMVNE : : CAPITVLI : : CLONENSIS :

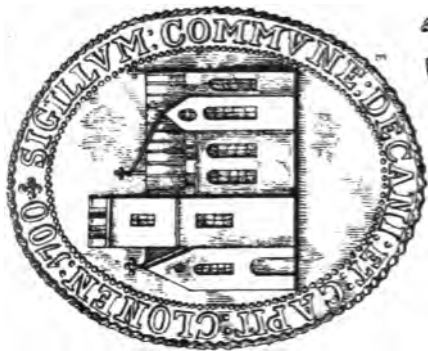
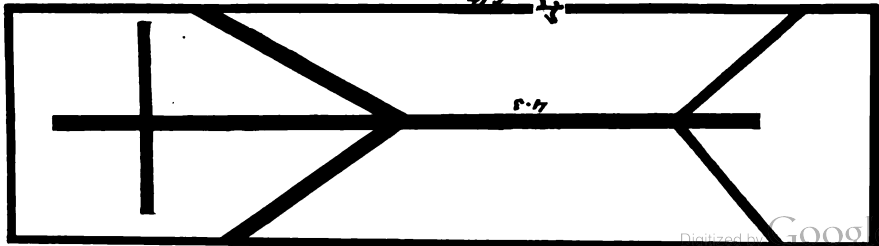
The only impression of this seal known, is affixed to a deed, whereby Michael Boyle, M.A., Dean of Cloyne, and the Chapter of the same, appoint Henry Rugg, M.A., Prebendary of Cahirultan, Syndic to the Chapter.

Fig. 3.—✠ SIGILLVM : COMMVNE : ET : CAPIT : CLONEN : 1700.

This seal was in the custody of the late Registrar of the Diocese.

Fig. 4.—The Verge of the Cathedral of Cloyne.

Fig. 5.—Coffin lid, Cloyne, 12th century.

[illegible]

**COFFIN LID, CLOYNE,
12TH CENTURY.**

FAC-SIMILE OF PIPE-ROLL OF CLOYNE.

APPENDIX.

From a Paper Roll 6.10 x 7¾in. in the possession of the Editor.

A note of such rents due to the Lo: Bishop of Cloyn as well within the Burgagy of Cloyn as also of other lands within the Barronye of Imo: as more at large hereafter shall appear, and being by me collected out of other records and old writings remaining of ancient for that effect collection I did herein (as near as I could) make mention of the particulars of the same to the intent it might be a record hereafter to others that are not skylful in knowing the true and usual rents manor of Cloyn aforesaid whereunto I desire you to add such as at instant. I can not well bring to remembrance if hereafter any way yet might come to the knowledge of the same 14^o May 1665. The second rent is stated to be from a "Book of Ancient Record."

A Year's Rent.		A Year's Rent.	
Bally annyn	10s. ster., 20s. ster.	The 12 acres of Ballyroe	2s. st.
Moyeshy als. Garry Duff,	4d. 4 pound of wax.	The 12 acres of Ballylaurac,	2s. 8d. st.
Bally-na-corry als. Castrochori,	2s. ster.	Kylballery	16d. st.
Naith als. Tyadmore	40s. ster.	Kylm'Caghell	5s. st.
Shanlish	10s. ster.	Bally ny brenagh,	6s. st.; et jam in manu
Ballymartyr	6s. 8d. st.	Ballen boher	6s. 8d. st.
Caher Iltan	6s. 8d. st., 16s. 8d. st.	Bally na grawn	16d. st.
Moyeally	4d. st. 4li. ceræ	Rahsoccoge	10s. st.
Inshyquyn,	2s. 2li. ceræ & 2li. comyn	Kylcrone	5d. st.
Ballydonell	2li. ceræ	Ballen mollen	10s. st.
Kylm'donoack	2s. 4li. ceræ	Ballym'buoghan als. park y Cuoghan	in manu domini, 20s.
Bally kynneally	2s. 2li. ceræ	Ballen knoicke	8d. st.
Buoghylan ycurrig	10s. st.	ffarn ybrittig	2s. 8d. st.
Sleavyn yrreragh	6s. 8d. st.	Lackan	2s. 8d. st.
Sleavyn yerragh of the Vicckarres,	6s. 8d. st.	Tagh Cloghr	12d. st.
Corbally als. Rossells town,	10s. st.	Affadda	2s. 2li. ceræ
Barny browe,	13s. 4d. st. ancient 40s. st.	Corckebege	12d. 4li. ceræ
Bally langan	2s. st.	Klygryllan als. Kylgarlan,	13s. 4d. st.
Knocke brack	16d. st.	Ballen beessig	12d. st.
Bally Ruonaghan als. Ballylonan,	6s. st.	Kylmisogy	6d. st.
Ballengorran	12d. st.	Spittell	14d. st.
Ballygyana	13s. 4d. st.	Bane Ard	2s. st.
Balliffarrish	13s. 4d. st.	Knock ycrompa	13s. 4d. st.
Ballyriegan	10s. st.	(End of 2nd sheet of roll.)	
Bally Symickyn	6d. st.	The chief rent of the manor of Cloyn for a half year.	
Bally anraghta,	10s. 4d. ancient 13s. 4d.	Parcke yloyleashigg	5s. st.
The 12 acres of Bally anraghta,	2s. st.	ffarn ykeonty on the west,	} 4s. 10d. per annum.
(End of 1st sheet of Roll.)		2s. st.	
		ffarn mckeonigg barry, the middle,	
Tullagh	12d. st.	ffarn m'shane Ruor on the east,	5d. st.
Ballylaurac	6s. st.		
Bally Roe	6s. st.		

	A Year's Rent.		A Year's Rent.
Curralovin ...	10gr. st.	Cross Castell and garden,	5d. st.
Bane ny pingyny ...	1d. st.	Mahown o Kifflan, house,	1d. farding
Gortt ffadda ...	3gro. st.	Dexetters little garden, next	
Parck ffadda ...	6d. st.	to that. ...	1d. farding
Glawn begg ...	6d. st.	The Viccars garden next to	
Scagh Colman mor ...	5s. st.	the Doctor's hale and	
Scagh Colman beg ...	5gro. st.	garden ...	2d. halfp.
Ard m'Clavck ...	8gro. st. 1d.	Thomas Cotts, house ...	2d. halfp.
Ard yvollyn ...	5s. st.	John buy hyod's little	
Mone ynasigg ...	18d. st.	garden ...	1d. farding
Gortt ny lackyn ...	4d. st.	Dexetters houses and garden	4d. ster.
Parckyn Edmond ymorroghowe,	1d. farding.	Edmond Mourfie is part of	
Garrymore Parcky drisly and the		Dexetter's land ...	2d. halfp.
long middle Park, hyods land	5d. st.	Garry na tybborud ...	2d. halfp.
The Castell of Garryoyne, l'arck		Garrett Condon's garden...	2d. halfp.
yguhyn, Parck ny gop-		John fitz James fitz William	
poagg Parck ny laght and		house ...	2d. halfp.
the towie Parcks, fadda,		Ponsounes Castell. ...	1d. farding
hyods lands ...	13d. st.	The long house, next to the	
James Spynoes house and gar-		Cross on the west ...	2d. halfp.
den and Parck ny vynsoig		A little garden, next the	
and Parck ny Colloure		same ...	1d. farding
and Garry mvoher ...	18d. st.	The next garden to that	
Garry ny naunta ...	6d. st.	some times of Spryn-	
Garry ny pynnunagh ...	3d. half p.	neos land ...	2d. halfp.
Ate margarrett barry gruomyl		James fitz John Gerald's	
beg ...	2d. half p.	garden some times	
John m'Donell Swillevane,		Dexetters land ...	2d. halfp.
house and garden ...	1d. farding	Poers garden, next to that,	2d. halfp.
MacRoynalds house & Parckyn		Parck na manmocht. ...	5d. st.
ny Skagh ...	5d. st.	Parcke keale of John	
Parcke yphearigg ...	13d. st.	Walsh. ...	2d. halfp.
Parck ny Colloure als. the		Parcke keale of John fitz	
black priests house, Logh-		Edmund ...	2d. halfp.
lean & Gruomyl ...	6gro. st.	Parcke ynottemeary ...	9d. st.
Gruomyl on the west ...	5d. st.	Glavynes meddowe ...	6d. st.
Garry ny-foynsheogy ...	2d. st.	Parcke more ...	5gro. 1d.
Magniers land ...	1d. farding	Parcke m'Clanck... ..	5gro. 1d.
A little garden of Sprynios		Parcke na gearragh ...	4d. st.
land, hard by the doore		Parcke Margarrett Cott ...	9d. st.
of the Court ...	1d. farding	Parcke y doctor free ...	
The mannor house of Cloyn,	14d. st.	Parck Willm m'Knoghor	
James fz. Thomas of Shan-		y kissan ...	5d. st.
lish, his house. ...	1d. farding	Parcke ylovesy & the gar-	
John m'Sleyny, his house. 1d. farding		den of the same ...	7d. st.
Edmund fz. James, his		Richard Ruan's garden	
house. ...	1d. farding	neere the Cross on the	
James m'Thomas m'Sleyny,		west, & now in the	
his house : ...	2d. halfpen	possession of Sir John	
Margaret Cotts house, now		fitz Edmond ...	2d. halfp.
in the possession of		Richard fitz morrish m'gar-	
Cattellyn Rwan, Phillip		retts little garden ...	1d. farding
O Kissan, &c. ...	4d. st.	Dexetters little garden next	
Edmond..... Gerald's house		to the same on the	
sometimes ...	2 halfpen	north ...	1d. farding
John Fz. James m'Sleyny is		Richard Ruans garden some	
house, now in the pos-		times by the same on	
session of Sr. John fz.		the north. ...	2d. halfp.
Edmond. ...	2d. halfpiny	Whit's garden next to that.	2d. halfp.
(End of 3rd sheet of roll.)		Poer's garden. ...	2d. halfp.
		Richard obrunnyn, is garden	2d. halfp.

A Year's Rent.
 Morrish Ruan, his houses 2*d.* halfp.
 Morrish o Collans garden. 2*d.* halfp.
 (End of 4th sheet of roll.)

Garryn Spurry on the west,
 sometimes in the pos-
 session of Richard
 Ruan 2*d.* halfp.

Garry more hard by the
 gate of Beallahanst-
 ruppis on the east
 sometimes in the pos-
 session of Lang's ... 5*d.* ster.

Richard Lang's house &
 garden next to that ... 2*d.* halfp.

The next garden to that. .. 4*d.* st.

Edmond Lea, his little
 garden 1*d.* farding

Garry Nearynas 1*d.* farding

Owen Lea, is little garden 1*d.* farding

Cross garden of the Viccars 4*d.* st.

John Glass, is house &
 garden, 1*d.* farding

John Ruo Poer's garden ... 1*d.* farding

Costyn is lands. 6*d.* st.

The long garden and house,
 sometimes in the pos-
 session of Spryneos. 5*d.* st.

The next garden to that.... 2*d.* halfp.

Mac James Spryneos, house
 garden & parck ... 4*d.* st.

The Viccars part of Parck-
 saint Richard, ... 2*d.* st.

James fitz John Gerald part
 of Park saint Richard 5*d.* st.

Rents without the burgagy of Cloyn.

Bally Annyn 5*s.* st.

Bally na Corra 12*d.* & 3 pound of wax

Tyadmor 20*s.* st.

Shanlish 15*gro.* st.

Caher-ultan 10*gro.* st.

Bally martyr 10*gro.* st.

Bally kynnealla 2*s.* st.

Mogeally 4*d.* st. 2*li.* of wax

Boughillan ycurrigy ... 15*gro.* st.

Sleavyn yrireragh... .. 10*gro.* st.

Sleavyn ieragh *als.* of the
 viccars 10*gro.* st.

A Year's Rent
 Rossells town 15*gro.* st.
 Ballylangan 3*gro.* st.
 Knock brack, Viccars land 2*gro.* st.
 Ballen gorran 6*d.* st.
 (End of 5th sheet of roll.)

Bally Ruonaghan... .. 9*gro.* st.

Bally geana 20*gro.* st.

Bally farrishi ... 20*gro.* ancient 5*s.* st.

Bally riegan 15*gro.* st.

Bally an raghta 15*gro.* st.

The 12 acres of Bally an raghta 3*gro.* st.

Bally laurac 9*gro.* st.

The 12 acres of Bally Roe 3*gro.* st.

Bally Roe 9*gro.* st.

The 12 acres of Bally laurac 4*gro.* st.

Lacky Riogh free

Kylm'Caghell 7*gro.* st. ii*d.*

Ballen boher 10*gro.* st.

Bally ny grawn 4*gro.* st.

Ballen mollen. 15*gro.* st.

Ballen boeshigg. 6*d.* st.

Kylmishogr. 3*d.*

Tagh Cloghr. 6*d.* st.

The Spittell. 7*d.* st.

Bane arge... .. 12*d.* st.

Knockycromppa. .. 20*gro.* st.

Barny browe 40*gro.*

Bally duiff common lands of Cloyn
 and free.

Bally ny Brenagh free.

Kyl Crone 2*d.* halfp.

Knock ygowlan, free of ancient.

Ballen knock 4*gro.* st.

Farn ybrittigg 4*gro.* st.

Bally daa, free.

Lackan. 4*gro.* st.

Parcky na brack free.

Parck ycuoghan, common land of
 Cloyn and free.

Rah foicogy 5*s.* st.

Farin ny monnagh, belongeth to the
 parsonadg of Cloyn, and is free.

A copie hereof I delivered to.....

Ruan word by word the.....

Maii 1665 per me

Ja : Fz : Jo : G[erald.]

*From a parchment Roll formerly in the Registry of Cloyn,
27½ in. x 9 in.*

(endorsed) "A copy of Cloyne's temporalities."

An Abstract of the Several Mannors, Castles, Townes, Lands, Rents, Services and hereditaments belonging to the Bishoprick of Cloyne in the Countie of Corck as appeareth by the ancient Rolls of the said Bishoprick, *vit.*

The Castle and Mannor house of Cloyne with the English and Irish town of Cloyne and the rents and duties payable by the Burgagers and tenants then dwelling in the same, *viz.*

THE DEMESNE OF THE SAME, *VIZ.*

In Accarren als. Accarwyn half a plowland.
In Ballistrony one plowland and a half.
In Ballyennan one plowland.
In Agnudur one plowland and a half.
In Ballycannan two plowlands.
In Ballycottine two plowlands of arrable land, six acres and a half of meadow, thirty acres of turbary, forty acres of moore and pasture and three-score acres of heath.

CHIEF RENTS.

Out of the lands of Kilm'cohie cont. iiiior plowlands the yearly rent of *xxs.* and suit of Court, in the tenure of Richard Clemt.
Out of the lands of Balliriogane the yearly rent of *xiii*d.** and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Barnabrwe cont. three plowlands in the tenure of John Russell, the yearly rent of *xl*s.** and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Corbally, the yearly rent of *xs.* and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Ballibane with the appurtenances in the tenure of Symon O Megan, the yearly rent of *vi* marks and suit of court.
Out of the lands Ballileys the yearly rent of *xii*s.** and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Moyeish, cont. three plowlands in the tenure of Baldwyn Hodnett the yearly rent of *xxvi*s.** *viii*d.** and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Castlecorr cont. five plowlands in the tenure of William Barry, the yearly rent of *ii*s.** and suit of court.

THE CHIEF RENTS BELONGING TO THE MANNOR OF CLOYNE.

Out of the Burgagers there the yearly rent of *xl*s.** and suit of court.
Out of le Marter als. Ballymartir, the yearly rent of *vi*s.** *viii*d.** and suit of court.
Out of Moyell and Toremonycrissyn als. Tumvuocrissine, the yearly rent of *xs.* four pounds of wax and suit of court.
Out of Ballykennelly the yearly rent of two pounds of wax and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Balliloghly, the yearly rent of *vi*d.** and suit of court.
Out of the lands of Kilm'donnog, the yearly rent of *ii*s.** and four pounds of wax.
Out of the lands of Ballyoullyn near Collaghane and Kilkridane, the yearly rent of *ii*s.** and two pounds of wax.
Out of Aghfaddy in the tenure of David and William Canton the yearly rent of *vi*s.** and four pounds of wax.
Out of Kilgallane in the tenure Nicholas White, the yearly rent of *vi*s.** and suit of court.
Out of Knockbrack near Ballycannan, the yearly rent of *xv*d.** and suit of court.
Out of Thurlemayne cont. one plowland, the yearly rent of *ii*s.** and suit of court.
Out of Killgarlan, the yearly rent of one mark and suit of court.
Out of Ballym'karroll, the yearly rent of *ii*s.** and suit of court.

THE MANNOR OF KILMAcKLEININE.

THE DEMESNE.

The said mannor of Kilm'cleynyne cont. in demesne four plowlands, besides three other plowlands in the tenure of the Burgageors, for the yearly rent of ten marks ster.

Out of the Castel of Bothan *ats.* Buttevant, and other particular parcels in the said town, the yearly rent of *vi*s. *viii*d. and suit of court.

Out of the town of Beallaghagh cont. eight plowlands, the yearly rent of *xi*s. and suit of court.

Out of Cooleheneny cont. four ploughlands, the yearly rent of *xi*s. and suit of court.

Out of the plowland called Machodrickes land in Coolehenyne the yearly rent of *xiii*s. *iiii*d. and suit of court.

Out of Cloncowch cont. three plowlands, the yearly rent of *xxvi*s. *viii*d. and suit of court.

THE CHIEF RENTS BELONGING TO THE MANNOR OF KILLM'CLEYNEN.

Out of Tullaleys cont. seven plowlands, the yearly rent of *xxvi*s. and suit of court.

Out of the mannor Kilbrogaine with three plowlands in the parish of Broghoyn *ats.* Bohenny, the yearly rent of *xvi*s. *viii*d. and suit of court.

Out of the mannor of Lackyn and two plowlands in the possession of John fits David Barry, the yearly rent of *x*s. and suit of court.

Out of the mannor of Lackyn and two plowlands in the possession of John O Mullykennyshe, the yearly rent of *x*s. and suit of court.

Out of the plowland of Soboltyr, and three other plowlands in the possession of Phillip m'Thomas Magnell, the yearly rent of *xix*s. *iiii*d. and suit of court.

Out of eight other plowlands in Soboltyr in the tenure of Robert fitz William Barry, the yearly rent of six marks and suit of court.

Out of Soboltyr and Cloyne myne, for five plowlands in the tenure of David Magner for the yearly rent of . . .

Out of the Castel of Cloyne-myne, in the tenure of the heirs of John O Mullykeynishe, the yearly rent of two marks and suit of court.

Out of Killcorkyrrane, the yearly rent of *iii*s. *iiii*d. and suit of court.

More out of the same the yearly rent of *xv*d. and suit of court.

THE MANNOR OF DOWNAGHMORE.

The said mannor doth contain in demesne lands fifteen plowlands, whereof six plowlands in the tenure of the Burgagers, for the yearly rent of six marks.

THE DEMESNE OF THE SAID MANNOR, VIZ.

Ballyconygane *als.* Conygane cont. three plowlands in the tenure of the Burgagers, for the yearly rent of *x*s. *iiii*d. more other duties.

Coribvally cont. one plowland, lying in the mountain near Roch's land for the like rent and duties.

Ballydorrihy cont. three plowlands for the like rent and duties.

Gortyncribbyn and the wood called Glanneanlan and Burges grove, which Burges grove was in the tenure of Myles Roche for the yearly rent of two marks.

From another parchment Roll formerly in the Registry of Cloyne,
26½ in. x 9 in.

Out of Ballintager *als.* Ballintaggertt cont. six plowlands, now Downagh more, the yearly rent of two marks and suit of court.

Out of half a plowland in the tenure of Gilbert O Hiallihy, the yearly rent of *iii*s.

Out of Coulmeynig cont. four plowlands, in the tenure of the Master of Moore, the yearly rent of *xii*s. and suit of court.

Out of the lands of Farnan More cont. five plowlands, the yearly rent of *xxiii*s. and suit of court.

Out of Kilshanny cont. five plowlands in the tenor of Roger Poer, the yearly rent of *xs.* and suit of court.

Out of the half of Faybock *als.* Aghibollig in the tenure of Dermot M'Cartie, the yearly rent of two marks and a half and suit of court.

The other half thereof containyng five plowlands demised to Irish tenants for the yearly rent of two marks and a half.

THE RENTS BELONGING TO THE SAID MANNOR, VIZ.

Out of divers tenants in Cloindroid *als.* Clondrohid, in the tenure of the said Dermot m'Cartey, the yearly rent of two marks and a half, and suit of court.

Out of Ballycaygh *als.* Ballyteig cont. four ploughlands, the yearly rent of XXXVIs. VIII^d. and suit of court.

Out of Ballycrobeg, cont. one plowland, the yearly rent of *vs.* and suit of court.

Out of five carrewes of land, five carrewes of wood, five carrewes of furies, in Iniscarch *ats.* Inskarra the yearly rent of two marks and a half.

Out of Akedsanniff cont. one plowland, in the tenure of Healghihie, the yearly rent of *xs.* and suit of court.

Out of half a plowland in Donoghmore, in the tenure of Myles Roche, the yearly rent of *xs.* and suit of court.

Out of three plowlands in Bornagh *als.* Ballyvourny, in the tenure of Patrick Cogane, the yearly rent of two marks and half and suit of court.

THE DEMESNE OF THE BISHOPRICK.

The town and lands Clondrohid cont. five plowlands and cccc acres of wood, demised for the rent of *xls.*

In Bornagh *ats.* Ballyvorny, seven other plowlands and six hundred acres of wood, which the tenants there hold, ad voluntatem Domini.

In Dromyn five plowlands and one hundred acres of wood, in the occupation of Dermot m'Cartey, for the rent of *xls.* which the tenants hold, ad voluntatem Domini.

In Adrinagh twenty plowlands, and one thousands acres of wood and one thousand acres of pasture, in the tenement of Inyscarth.

In Adryan and Corlonan, three plowlands in the possession of Patrick Barrett, and John more Barrett, for the rent of two marks, ad voluntatem Domini.

THE MANNOR OF KILLENON.

THE DEMESNE LANDS OF THE SAID MANNOR, VIZ.

The said Mannor of Killenon, containyng in demesne lands two plowlands and a half which is called the owle Court, lying near the Carrowe, and every plowland thereof cont. ninescore acres, one water mill upon the water that cometh from the Carrowe. The common of pasture for the Bishop and his tenants upon Monefyon *als.* the White.moore. In Gortne Cross, three acres.

Out of the lands of Kilbrackane, in the parish of Brigowne cont. two plowlands, for the yearly rent of two marks, and suit of court.

Out of the town and lands of Across cont. four plowlands. the yearly rent of two marks, and suit court.

Out of four plowlands more in Kilbrackane, the yearly rent of two marks, and suit of court.

Out of the knights fee of Lennan Molag, the yearly rent of *xxs.* and suit of court.

Out of Brigowne cont. a knights fee, the yearly rent of *xls.* and suit of court.

Out of Crosscroe, in the parish of Brigowne, cont. three plowlands, the yearly rent of one mark, and suit of court.

Balligine cont. half a plowland in the parish of Brigowne, holden by David, Lord Roche, for being Marshall of the Bishop's house.

Out of the town of Rahine cont. one knights fee, the yearly rent of two shillings, and held by the said David by the service for being Marshal as aforesaid.

Out of one Connyger and a wear at Across the yearly rent of two pounds of wax.

Out of Kilkonnan near Carrigtierny, in the tenure of the Abbott of Fermoy, the yearly rent of two pounds of wax.

Out of Person Street in Clenor, otherwise called Cannton's Street, the yearly rent of xlii.

Out of the lands of Killes als. Killeagh, in the tenure of Nicholas Kirry, the yearly rent of vii*d*.

Out of the lands of Nenau, in the tenure of William fitz Gerralde, the yearly rent of xs.

Out of the lands of Across, in the tenure of David fitz Jordan Caunton, the yearly rent of xliii*d*.

Out of the lands of Borigh, in the tenure of David fitz Michell, the yearly rent of xs.

Out of the lands of Pressogh, in the tenure of Robert Caunton, the yearly rent of vii*d*.

CLOYNE.—A note of the demayne landes in the rent roule.

In Imokilly.

Ballycotton, 2 plowlandes arrable, vi acres and a halfe of meadow, 30 acres of Turbery, 40 acres of moore and pasture, and 40 acres of Rouble.

Ballykannon, 2 plowlandes—Agnuder, 1 plowland and a halfe, Ackarwyn di[midium] plowland.

Ballymcscroney, 30 acres and a mill, 34 acres and a mill, 12 acres and a mill, and more one plowland and a halfe.

In mannor Killennon—Clenor a mannor, 30 acres, 60 acres, 80 acres. and the comon of the whole toune.

Duipdust, a moore were the Bishopp and his tennents had comon of Turbery and pasturage.

A mannor att Killennon, nere the Curragh on the east, and is called Holdcoate, and there is 2 plowlandes and a halfe in demaines.

The moyety of Lisdoyne, on the south syde a water mill, on the water comeinge from the curragh, comon of pasturage in Moundfyn, *Anglice*, Whittmore, beinge 7 myles longe.

In the mannor of Kilmclennon.

See Subulter and Clonmyn, menconed in the Lord President's note.

In Kilmclennon it selfe, Three plowlandes held by the Burgissers, foure plowlandes wast under broome and heath.

See the particulers of the rent roule of the burgissers landes.

Other foure plowlandes in the hands of the Bishopp.

Donnoghmore, Fifteene plowlandes, vizt.—Yconygan 3 plowlandes, Corrybolly-1 plowland, Ballydoriky 3 plowlandes.

The lordshipp of Gortyncrovvyn, twoe myles in breadth, and in lenght from the valley called Gleunymcchynna to the river of Ballydoudan, and in breadthe from the land of David, to Ballaghvarvaggy.

A wood called Clennycaulan, Burgess grove.

Knogher o Cromyn tenet Faybolge *als*. Aghabolge.

Dermicus McCarthy tenet medietatem att a cheife rent and five plowlandes in demayne.

William O'Herlaghy, Donnell oge O'Herlaghy, and Tho. O'Herlaghy, Ballybornagh. The heires of Patricke Cogan held three plowlandes at a cheife rent.

The Bishopp is lord of the toune, and hath 11 plowlandes and six acres of Bogg held ad voluntatem domini.

Dromyn. Dermott McCarthy held five plowlandes, one thousand acres of bogg ad voluntatem domini.

Adrinagh. The Bishopp is lord of the toune, and hathe twenty plowlands, one thousand acres of bogg, and a thousand acres of pasture.

Andrew Barrett, Esq., and Magne Barrett, Iscaragh *als*. Inskarr.

The Bishopp hath two plowlandes arrable, five of bogge, and five of Bruar, cum dominio et Retagiis.

Three plowlandes of Ardrinan and Corlonan, held ad voluntatem domini.

The manor of Coole, Demaynes twee plowlandes, three acres of meadow, and foure of pasture, and amongst the Burgesses, one ploughland and a halfe, and one quarter and one mill.

Brewhy. The Bishopp is lord, and hath theire twee plowlandes.

Cahir O'Callaghan and Dormough O'Callaghan, to know distinctly what either of them holds. Five plowlandes of Dromore.

Kilshanny. Five plowlandes in woods and mountayne.

Subulter and Clonmyn, menconed in the Lord President's note.

Edward Gould, for the lands of Moygesshaghe *als.* Moyeshagh and Ballyennon.

(*Orig. MS. in possession of Editor*).

Select Charters from St. Colman's Roll.

1216.—An agreement made between Daniel Bishop of Clone, and Geoffry de Marrey, at Adleckach, about the manor of Acros, *sail.* G. gives to the Bishop, for said manor, &c., and for this agreement, the Bishop grants to said G. for homage and service half of said manor, as Meyler Bremechan held it. To have from the Bishop, &c., for ever, yielding yearly *vs.* It is further agreed between the Bishop and G. that said G. should, with the assent of the Bishop, acquire, all lands pertaining to said manor, one moiety to the Bishop, the other to G. saving to the Bishop, &c., said lands at half a mark yearly. The Bishop promises G. the confirmation of his Chapter, and all security expedient for possessing the lands peaceably. Each affix their seals. Witness, Florence, Bishop of Ross, Geoffry Turvyll, Archdeacon of Dublin, M., son of G., Justiciary of Ireland, M., son of Griffyn de Barry, David Barry, Adam de Andon, John Travers, Master Thomas de Cavilla, Robert de Vadis, and others; made according to the copy indented, which is in the Treasury, and G. is Geoffry de Marrey.

1221.—Final agreement between Daniel, Bishop of Clone, and William de Barry, concerning slanders about Church lands in Kynnelbasyll, with the advice of the Chapter of Clone, that the Church of Coulcollyng, with six carucates of land, should remain with the Bishop, &c., for ever, with the natives belonging to the Church of Coul, and to said six carucates of land, and the right of the patronage in the Church of Coul. Likewise, the Church of Dromor, with five carucates of land adjoining, with the natives pertaining to said Church of Dromor Odyrryn, and said five carucates of land, with the right of their patronage for ever. And if said Bishop shall be slandered by William Barry, in any respect, concerning his natives, he may hold him on the oath of twelve legal Irishmen, also, said William by said Bishop. This agreement was made 1221, seals of the Bishop and William are appended. Given at Clone, P.B.M.V., witnesses, the Prior of St. Catherine, Waterford, William de Caunton, William de Conton, sen., George Walens, Stephen, son of Robert.

1244, 6th April.—An agreement was made between Alan, Bishop of Clone, and Maurice, son of Gerald, about certain lands in Oglassyn. The Bishop, for himself and successors, with the consent of the Chapter of Clone, quit claimed all right which he, &c., had in the temporalities and right of patronage in Clonpris, Balycheran, and Inchekeyng, also in Kylle, Kylgigne, Kyllan, in the temporalities of Kyleridan, and all other lands of said Maurice, and his retainers in Oglassyn, to said Maurice, and his heirs for ever, saving to the Bishop of Clone, &c., the right of patronage in the Church of Kylcridan, also the possession of the Church to Master Thomas de Cavilla, as long as he shall live, yielding yearly to the Church of Clone one pound of wax, as a tribute. But Maurice, for himself, &c., has granted to the Bishop, and the Church of Clone, one carucate of land in Kylgrellan, and a particle called Bretne, with right of patronage of same; also the right of the patronage in Balykeneled, in the lands of Poncius, son of Poncius, and of Robert, son of John, in Drumokenache, Balyglassyn, Balmacketh, Balynnylan, of John de

Kenfeyk, and in all the land of Philip, son of Walter, which he has in Oglassyn, saving to Masters Thomas de Cavilla, and Dionysius de Clone, the benefices which they held before the completion of this agreement, so that Maurice, &c., may hold from the Bishop, by homage, &c., his land of Brctne for one mark, and Balykeneled for 11 *li.* of wax to the Bishop of Clone, besides said Maurice demised to the Bishop and Church of Clone all his right in Bernibrogwan, Ochied, Balycoyg, and all lands which belonged to the Bishop and Church of Clone. In confirmation, the seals and chirograhs are appended.

1251.—17 Kal. Sep. To all, &c. Master Gilbert, Dean of Clone, and the major part of the Chapter, greeting. Know ye, that considering the interest of the Church of Clone, we have granted to the burgesses of Kylmaclenyn, and their heirs, a grant of land, as the charter of Daniel, bishop of Clone, more fully testifies.

Denominations of the *quarentinæ* of arable land taken at the manor of Kylmaclemyn, viz., on the west part of the castle one *quarentina* called le Karryg, and Curragh, and Conyng, with the moor, which contains four score acres; one *quarentina* near the Karryg, on the north, cont. 11 *ac.*, and the old-orchyerd, 2 *ac.*, one *quarentina* called Gorterouf, cont. 11½ *ac.*, another called le Cnok, cont. 7 *ac.*, another *quarentina* called Gylrathdousfeld, of Heblakerath, near the Grove, 28 *ac.*, and in the Grove 7 *ac.*, another *quarentina* called Marchalfeld, near the vil., cont. 2½ *ac.*, and in the Clonfeld 3 *ac.*, one other *quarentina* called Fern Macbaghly, cont. 60 *ac.*, another called Rath-gybbe, cont. 20 *ac.*, near the burgage; an acre abutting on Mukelway, near Gowers land; 1½ *ac.* near Cnokrath, and in le Mulkeifeld 40 *ac.*, containing Kylyn Arlema, and le Langelond, 7 *ac.*, Lakyncroyhey, cont. 13 *ac.*, Siron Cnokrey, cont. 18 *ac.* lies on south and north, and on le Hylle, near the burgage, 2 *ac.*, and the moor of Kylyn de Kylmarauch, cont. 18 *ac.*, Cnokrey, 15 *ac.*, near le Blakedyche, 18 *ac.*, and in Louhansalauch, which is called Horesloch 18½ *ac.*, another *quarentina* Gortyngebauch, cont. 2 *ac.*, and one other Gortyngebauch, called Kylgrosyn, cont. 2 *ac.*, and then le Currag, cont. 8 *ac.*, and Cnokan Glassenet, which is called Cnokan Lepotes, and Grovesfeld, and in the burgage half a carucate, which contains seven (score) acres, which burgesses are betagii,* wherefore they cannot go out of the vil. unless to make up the pasture on the domain lands of the Bishop. The lands lie around the burgage to the vil.

1262.—3rd July. An agreement between Alan, Bishop of Clone, and Sir John de Cogan. The Bishop, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter of Clone, granted to Sir John de Cogan, the right of the patronage of the Churches of Clondroyt, for one Knight's fee, of Maunachad, of five carucates of land, of Kylsannych, of five carucates of land, but said John de Cogan, for himself, &c., in exchange of the right of the patronage of Clondroyt, Maghmactechady, and Kylsannych, shall grant to said Bishop, &c., the right of the patronage of one Knight's fee in Kartha, and of one Knight's fee in Kylumgarog and Magnukedha, &c. The Bishop, Chapter, and John de Cogan, have caused their seals to be appended. Witnesses, Sir Robert de Barry, David de Barry, Richard Cogan, Walter de Rydelsford, M. Dean, G. Archdeacon of Balahat, Masters the Precentor and Treasurer of the Church, William Itthes, Canon.

1277.—To all Christian people, &c., Alan, Bishop of Clone, greeting. Know that we, with the assent of our Dean and Chapter, have given to Simon Omungan, son of the Dean of Clone, in fee one vil. of the land called Balyban, &c., saving to our successors suit of court and the right of patronage of same land for the natives, yielding to us, &c., two marks yearly, for one hundred years, seal, &c. Witnesses, Sir John Power, Sir Simon de Cantelupe, and others. Given at Balycotyn, Saturday next, before the N.B. John Baptist, 1277.

1354.—Friday, before the feast of St. Andrew. Inquisition taken at Le Martre (Castlemartyr). The jury say that Castro-Chore (Middleton), is held of the Church of Clone, by service 2s. yearly. They likewise say that the town of Martre is held of the same Church by the services of suit and 6s. 8d. They also say that Moyel (Mallow), and Tutumtryssen, are likewise held by

* See Ware, (Harris's edit.), vol. ii., p. 157.

the services of suit, 10s., and 4 lb. of wax. Also that Corkebegg is with Accarum, held of said Church, also the parish of Inchebaky is held of Castro-Chore, and Kyllclochur, Kyllinautry, Balynsharth, Cerennamor, Balyogy, Monyn, Balyffyn, Balycrenan, Balydar, Carybothy, is held of Castro-Chore, also that Bothelan, with Louchan, likewise Balykynel is held of the Bishop of Clone by the service of 2 lbs. of wax, that Balyban is of the possession of the Church, also Balyregan and Balyriraghty, by what condition they know not. Slevyn-beg, Slevyn-mor, Kilmawe, and Kylgarlan, are held of the Church, by what service they know not, and that Irishtown is the Bishop of Clone's, by what condition the tenants hold they know not.

1365.—Inquisition concerning Coul, taken Monday before the feast of St. Luke, concerning the domain of Coul, belonging to the Church of St. Colman de Clone. The jury say that in the vil. of Coul there are three carucates and a half of land, whence the Bishop of Clone is lord of the vil., and has in Bishop's lands two carucates, and in each carucate there are six score acres, moreover he has three acres of meadow, four of pasture, and out of each four pence yearly, and that the burgesses of the Bishop have amongst them one carucate and a half and a furlong, and that each acre seized is worth the Bishop eight pence, yearly, besides labour, carriage, and other services, and formerly Maurice Ohonan held one of said carucates by service, &c. Also the Bishop has a mill worth yearly four shillings, besides reprises, and that the domain of David de Barry lies about said vil.

1403.—26th April in the chamber of the chief mansion of Sir Thomas O'Galvan, their Vicar of the Church of the Blessed Mary of Yoghill, near the cemetery, lord James le Botyller, Earl of Ormond, lord of half the barony of Inchecoyn, and farmer of the other half, did homage for said barony to Gerald, by the Grace of God lord Bishop of Clone, and swore to observe fealty in form, and by his own homage and fealty, acknowledged that he held from the Church of St. Colman, Clone, and said Bishop the entire manor of Inchecoying, as above, with five vils., *vis.*, Kille, Yoghul, and others, by the service of six Knight's fees, and by homage, fealty, and common suit at the court of Clone, and by the services of two shillings yearly, and three pounds of wax, and two pounds of comyn.

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